Volume 163 No. 20

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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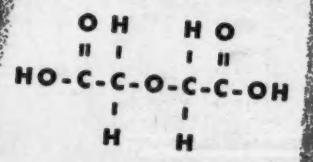

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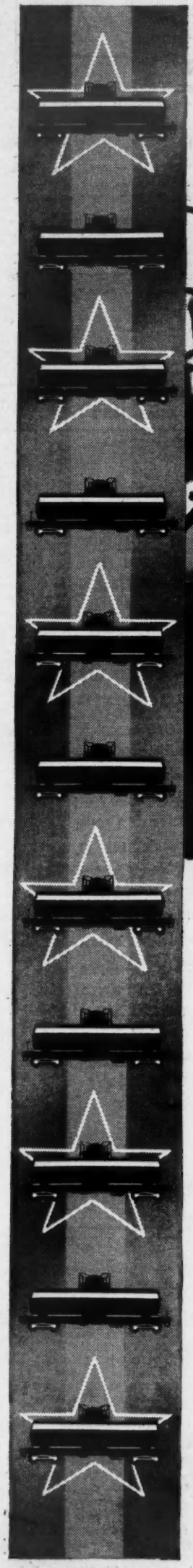

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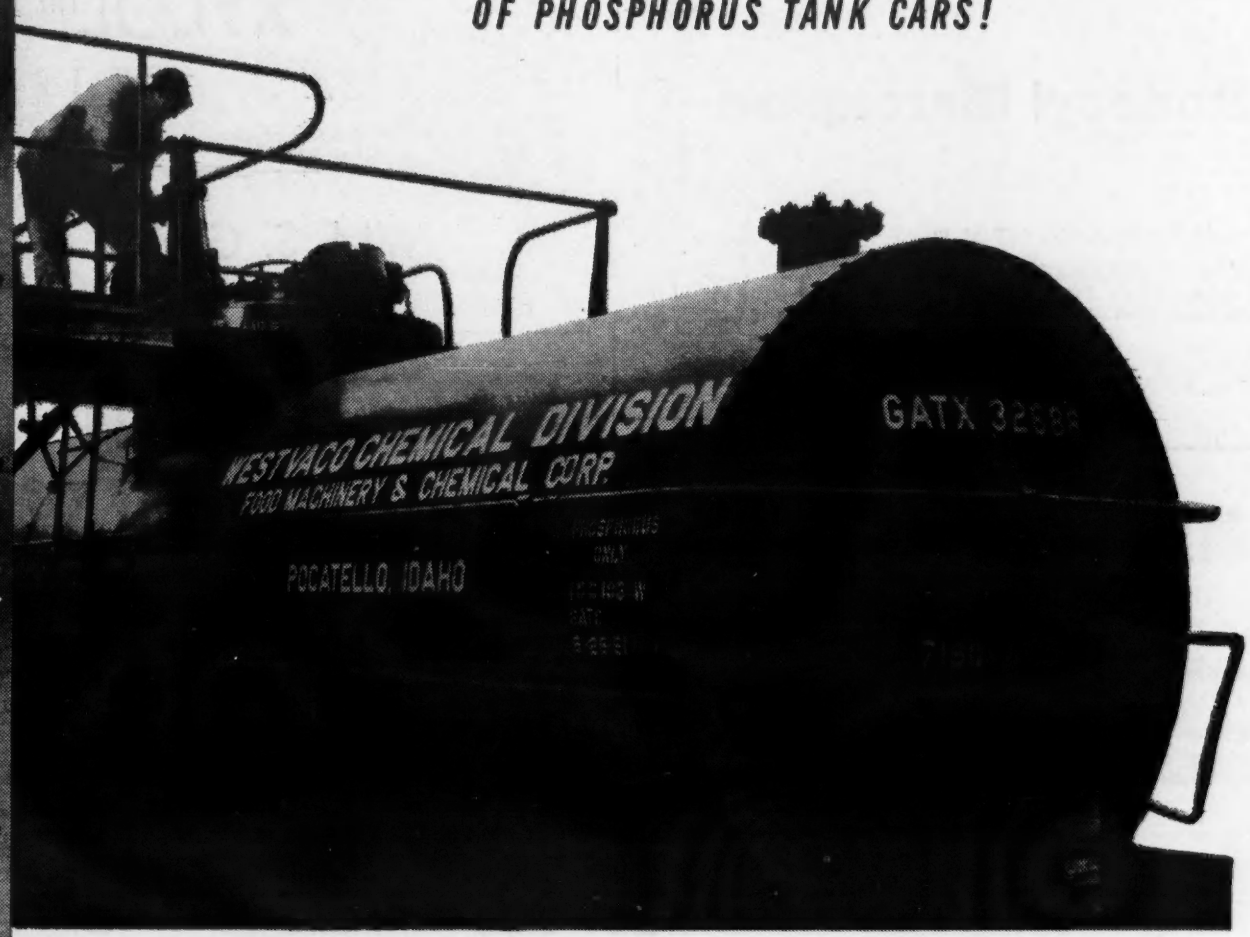

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Fertilizer Rail Charges Too Steep, NFA Warns

The National Fertilizer Association warned the railroads last week that the continued high level of rail charges on the movement of fertilizers and fertilizer materials will lead to a further diversion of this traffic to the highways and a further reduction in railroad net income.

The warning was contained in a statement filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission May 14 by John F. Gale, economist of the NFA, in opposition to a petition of the rail carriers asking that the 15 percent increase in freight rates, which the commission granted last year on a temporary basis, be made permanent. The temporary increase is due to expire next February 23.

Revenue Going Down

Mr. Gale pointed out that rail freight revenue from the shipment of fertilizers has been going down in the face of increased consumption of fertilizer by farmers. He described this as "amazing," and explainable only by the fact that the traffic is being diverted to other transport agencies because of the high rates of the rail carriers. Freight rates constitute an important part of the price paid for fertilizers by the farmers, he said, and in view of the lower net income expected by farmers this year, they can be expected to insist that the transportation charges on fertilizer be kept to a minimum.

As an example of the effect of high rail rates on the movement of fertilizer, Mr. Gale pointed out that in 1944 when fertilizer consumption amounted to 12,055,000 tons, the revenue of the railroads from the movement of this fertilizer amounted to $68,547,917. Seven years later, however, when fertilizer consumption had risen to 18,826,000 tons, the rail freight revenues from this traffic dropped to $65,978,281.

Comparative Figures Cited

"What's even more startling," he added, "is the knowledge that in 1948, fertilizer consumption was almost 16,000,000 tons

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Doctor Draft Extension Measure Passes House

House bill 4495, extending the life of the doctor draft law until July 1, 1955, and amending its provision to permit special consideration being given to deferment of physicians engaged in essential laboratory and clinical research work, was passed by the house May 12 and sent to the senate for concurrent approval.

The senate armed services committee announced that hearings would be held on the measure this week, indicating that plans are to speed the bill to the senate floor for early passage. The doctor draft law expires June 30.

The bill does not provide for exclusion from the draft of physicians engaged in research work, but authorizes the local draft boards to defer them for military service if their work is considered essential to public health and welfare. The provision was placed in the bill at the request of drug manufacturers who told the house armed services committee during hearings recently that many valuable research projects now under way in the drug industry were endangered by the draft law.

Census Funds Cut Draws Protest From Business Unit

Action of the house in denying any funds to the Bureau of Census for the 1953 Census of Business, Manufacturers, Minerals and Transportation, was strongly protested last week by the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce. The group's views were registered in a resolution adopted at its meeting at Hot Springs, Va., May 9 and forwarded to the senate appropriations committee by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. The resolution stated:—

"Whereas: The House of Representatives has denied all funds for the Censuses of Business, Transportation, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries, and,

"Whereas: The regular gathering of statistical material by the Bureau of the Census provides businessmen with the information necessary to make the vital day-to-day decisions in the operation of their business, and,

"Whereas: Current and timely statistical ma-

—Continued on page 91

Army Seeks Fertilizer Bids on 100,000 Tons

The army is seeking bids from the fertilizer industry for supplying 100,000 metric tons of fertilizer in two invitations of 50,000 tons each. Offers should be made to the Chicago Procurement Office, Corps of Engineers, US Army, 226 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, 6, before the closing time of 6 p.m., CDST, May 25.

Invitation No. DA-ENG-11-184-53-B-574 calls for 50,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate containing 20 to 21 percent ammonical nitrogen minimum, packed in 100-pound export paper bags. Invitation No. DA-ENG-11-184-53-B-575 calls for 50,000 metric tons of calcium superphosphate, 18 percent P_2O_5 packed in 100-pound export paper bags.

Standard Oil Development Awarded Farben Unit Stock

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., announced May 13 that the government's 50 percent interest in the outstanding capital stock of Jasco, Inc., is being sold to the Standard Oil Development Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), for $1,200,000.

The stock is now held by the Attorney General on behalf of the United States as the result of its seizure from I. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G., of Germany during the war. The other 50 percent of the outstanding shares are held by Standard Oil.

The award to Standard Oil of the government's 50 percent interest in Jasco stems from a public offering of the government's interest announced on April 1. Six sealed bids for the Jasco stock were received and opened on April 30. Standard Oil's bid of $1,200,000 was the highest bid received (OPD, 5/4/43).

Paul V. Myron, deputy director of the Office of Alien Property, stated that the government has received approximately $700,000 in dividends on the stock which it seized from I. G. Farben. With the sale of the vested stock to Standard Oil the total sum received by the government from its seizure of the Jasco stock will approximate $1,900,000.

Jasco is a patent holding company which has licensed valuable patents used principally in the production of butyl rubber, butadiene, styrene, and oppanol.

Factory Inspection Hearings To Get Under Way Tuesday

The house interstate commerce committee will open hearings tomorrow on bills to restore authority to the Food and Drug Administration to make factory inspections without first obtaining permission of the owners or operators as part of its enforcement program.

The committee has several bills before it, all identical in purpose, to correct the language of the present law on factory inspection which the Supreme Court of the United States held invalid because of its ambiguity. President Eisenhower asked that the law be corrected in his opening message to congress last January.

One of the controversies surrounding the legislation is the authority of the FDA agents to inspect the records and complaint files of manufacturers. The FDA has claimed that it has the right to look into these files as part of its enforcement activities, while the industry claims that no such right exists without first obtaining permission.

There is a possibility that the question may arise during the hearings. Although Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has stated that she is willing to leave it for the courts to decide instead of asking congress to clarify the law on this point, some groups in the drug industry are not entirely satisfied with this procedure and would like to have an expression from congress on the question.

In the past the pharmacists have stated that they would seek an amendment to the law which would deny the agents access to the prescription files. There was some indication last week, however, that they may not press for such an amendment, or even bring the matter up in the hearings. The drug manufacturers would prefer that the controversy not be opened up.

USDA Ends Discount On Cottonseed Slab Cake

The Department of Agriculture last week announced that deliveries of cottonseed slab cake under the 1952 cottonseed products purchase program which a crusher, at the request of the Commodity Credit Corporation, agrees to make in place of cottonseed meal, will not carry the $2 discount per ton from the base price specified in 1952 CCC "Cottonseed Bulletin 3." The discount will still apply, however, on slab cake delivered in accordance with tenders previously made and accepted by CCC.

FDA Set to Enforce Bread Softener Ban

The Food and Drug Administration will proceed at once to enforce a provision of the federal bread standards against use of polyoxyethylene monostearate chemical bread softeners, Commissioner Charles W. Crawford said May 13.

The FDA announcement followed action by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Mo., which vacated a previously ordered stay against enforcement of the softener ban. The court agreed to hear an appeal by the Research Products Corporation, but pending decision on that appeal FDA is authorized to enforce the prohibition against the use of the bread softener polyoxyethylene monostearate.

Commissioner Crawford said, "The action of the St. Louis court will give the petitioner, the Research Products Corporation, its day in court, but clears the way for enforcement to eliminate this chemical as an ingredient of standardized varieties of bread until its fitness and safety as a food ingredient have been shown."

Food Manufacturers Warned

He repeated a previous admonition to food manufacturers that "as a matter of public responsibility these chemical softeners should be withdrawn from all foods until safety is proved, and until it is shown . . . that their use does not deceive consumers." He said that prolonged studies of polyoxyethylene monostearate raise substantial questions as to its safety. He said the studies also show that the chemical lengthens the time in which bread remains soft, and thus may deceive consumers as to its freshness.

The softener ban was originally challenged by two other manufacturers, the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. These firms asked the Third Circuit Court of Appeals to set aside that part of the bread regulations dealing with their product. After a decision in favor of the government, both companies petitioned the US supreme court for review, which was denied on April 6.

Mr. Crawford said the first step in enforcing the bread standards would be to obtain samples of bread shipped across state lines for analysis to determine if they contain the prohibited softeners.

Atlas Powder Statement

In an announcement following the statement of Commissioner Crawford, Atlas Powder stated that on May 8 it recommended to bakers who have been using "Myrj 45" that they discontinue immedi-

—Continued on page 110

Paint Industry Voices Opposition To Tung Oil Import Restrictions

The paint industry has come out flatly against the imposition of import restrictions on tung oil. This came to light last week with the publication of a brief submitted at the recent Tariff Commission hearings by Daniel L. Boland, general counsel of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

The commission hearings covered plans of the Department of Agriculture to fix a limit on tung oil shipments of 50 percent of average imports in 1951 and 1952. USDA is also seeking to establish a 50 percent ad valorem duty on flaxseed and linseed oil. Both are the maximum steps allowed by section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act.

Mr. Boland pointed out that "It is the considered judgment of the association and of its members, who account for 80 percent or more of the total consumption of tung oil, that restrictions upon the imports of tung oil are not in the best interests of either the consumers or the domestic growers." He added, "We also believe that unrestricted imports into the United States of tung nuts and tung oil will not render nor tend to render ineffective nor materially interfere with any government program or operation in connection with these articles."

Counsel Cites Statistics

The association's counsel cited statistics of the needs of the paint industry. "Any attempt to impose import restrictions on tung oil in the face of these critical needs and with full knowledge of the normal demands of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry is unjustified on historic and actual grounds," he said, adding that import figures for 1951 and 1952 showed that the industry was required to replace tung oil with drying oils or combinations because of inadequate sources of supply.

"To place further restrictions on the source of supply imposes greater hardship and unreasonable demands upon an industry already in the throes of attempting to meet its production requirements qualitatively and quantitatively in the face of diminishing supplies of tung oil," Mr. Boland added.

Pointing out that the agricultural adjustment act provides that imports may be limited to 50 percent of the quantity entered during a representative period, Mr. Boland said that figures on imports and consumption during the post World War I and pre World War II periods indicate average requirements of more than 100,000,000 pounds per year.

'Representative' Period Given

"We respectfully submit that this period of total consumption is more representative of the actual needs of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry than any other period. Admittedly, the sources of supply and the curtailments of use durinf World War II are completely unrepresentative and must be disregarded. In addition, the

—Continued on page 110

Controls Bills on Senate Floor, Passage Predicted

The Capehart standby control bill, S. 1081, was taken up for consideration on the floor of the senate last week with prospects that the measure will be acted upon speedily. It is expected to pass although considerable opposition has been registered to it.

Meanwhile, it was announced by Rep. Jesse Wolcott of Michigan, chairman of the house banking committee, that his committee would begin hearings May 20 on extension of the materials control provisions of the Defense Production Act which expired June 30. The administration has asked that they be continued in order to make certain that scarce materials can be channeled to military and atomic energy projects.

The Capehart bill provides for a one year extension of the materials control and in addition grants the president standby authority to impose a ninety-day freeze on prices and wages in the event of a grave emergency.

New Mexican Land Offered For Oil and Gas Leasing

A tract consisting of 27.14 acres of New Mexico land will be offered for oil and gas leasing at a competitive bid sale to be held by the Bureau of Land Management June 10 at 1 p.m., EST, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced May 12. The land is offered in one parcel in the known geologic structure of the San Juan field which is located in the vicinity of Aztec, in San Juan County, N. M. Bids must be submitted on or before 1 p.m., EST, on June 10.

Oil Import Curb Fight Pressed Without Letup

Amid reports that a compromise was being worked out between administration forces and proponents of the Simpson bill (H. R. 4294) curbing the President's tariff reducing authority, representatives of the independent oil producers and the coal mining industry carried their fight to the house ways and means committee last week for limiting imports of oil.

Supporting provisions of the Simpson bill to limit oil imports to 10 percent of United States demand, Russell B. Brown, general counsel for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, said that both the national security and the consumer of petroleum products would be best served by import quotas because imports are now disrupting the domestic industry and wrecking our conservation program.

'Escape Clause' Relief

In addition to providing quotas on oil imports, the Simpson bill would also make it easier for industries threatened with injury resulting from tariff concessions under the trade agreements program to obtain relief under the "escape clause," and would bar the President from reducing any tariff below the peril point determined by the Tariff Commission. Another provision of the bill enlarges the Tariff Commission from six to seven members.

According to reports circulating within the ways and means committee, the administration, which is seeking a simple

—*Continued on page 77*

Chemical, Allied Industries Tax Certificates Announced

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced the issuance of the following tax amortization certificates for production expansion projects in the chemical and allied industries, during the period April 23 through May 6:—

Alkylation facilities for aviation gasoline—McCurrey Refining Company, Tyler, Tex., $1,927,550 invested and 100 percent allowed; $897,000 invested and 45 percent allowed, and $13,960 invested and 15 percent allowed.

Calcium magnesite—Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., $242,000 invested and 25 percent allowed.

Citric acid—Stauffer Chemical Company, San Luis Obispo, Calif., $2,869,298 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Copper and molybdenum—Banner Mining Company, Pima County, Ariz., $441,165 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Cryolite—Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa, Tenn., $2,500,000 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Naphthalene and tar acid—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Chicago, $529,000 invested and 60 percent allowed.

Phosphate rock—American Cyanamid Company, New York, $872,880 invested and 50 percent allowed.

2-Pyrrolidone Offered In Tankcar Quantities

2-Pyrrolidone, a high pressure acetylene derivative, is now available in tankcar quantities from General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

This five membered heterocyclic ketone is of present value as a chemical intermediate in reactions involving substitutions on the ring nitrogen. The ring may also be opened to form aminobutyric acid. In addition to its use as an intermediate for end products going into the pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and textile industries, 2-pyrrolidone is also of potential interest as a selective solvent, the company said.

Mathieson Appoints Stock Divisional Vice-President

Fred J. Stock has been named a vice-president of the commercial development division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Stock joined Mathieson in May, 1952, and prior to his present appointment served as assistant to the director of the drug and pharmaceutical divisions. Before joining Mathieson, Mr. Stock was vice-president in charge of sales for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

N-phenylmaleamic Acid Available in Trial Lots

N-phenylmaleamic acid, an experimental chemical believed to have many interesting potentials for chemical synthesis, is now available in trial-lot quantities, American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced. A yellow crystalline material, it has shown promise for use in the preparation of resins for synthetic fibers and plastics and as an intermediate for the synthesis of new products, Cyanamid said.

Niagara Alkali Sales Appointees

James E. Ferris (right) has been appointed director of sales and M. F. McCombs has been made manager of chlor-alkali sales by Niagara Alkali Company, New York. Both positions are newly-created. Mr. Ferris joined the company in 1926 and has been in sales work since 1931. Mr. McCombs joined Niagara Alkali in 1921 and has been in sales since 1923.

Pyrites Depletion Allowance Computation Method Clarified

Owners of pyrites and similar ores containing two or more minerals are permitted the maximum depletion allowances for each of the minerals for tax purposes, subject to the limitation of 50 percent of the net income from the property, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has held in ruling No. 76 relating to section 114 of the internal revenue code.

Advice was requested as to the proper method of computing percentage depletion in those cases where ores containing two or more minerals, such as pyrites, subject to differing rates of percentage depletion, are produced. In the illustrative case of pyrites, an iron sulphide, the ore may be sold (a) for its sulphur content (rate 23 percent), or (b) for its iron content (rate 15 percent), or both.

"It is the position of the bureau," the ruling stated, "that pyrite is an ore of sulphur and iron, which products are entitled to different rates of percentage depletion. In the case of pyrite, 23 percent of gross income from sulphur plus 15 percent of gross income from iron would be the maxi-

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Price Index Advances

The OPD price index advanced 0.04 point last week. With the exception of the botanicals and drugs and fine chemicals markets, all other markets were either unchanged or featured index advances. The oils, fats and waxes market was stronger with advances noted in linseed and soybean meal in addition to mustardseed, oleo and rapeseed oils. Tung and soybean oils were down. The coal chemicals market was active and a large group of coaltar dyes used in cloth dyeing was advanced. Borax and boric acid price schedules were upped in the drugs and fine chemicals market, while alphatocopherol and its acetic ester were reduced. The essential oils market was stronger. Cinnamon and rosemary oils were increased while patchouli, petitgrain and sassafras oils were lower.

Activity returned to the botanicals market to a considerable degree last week. Among items increased were juniper berries, Mexican oregano and turmeric root. Peru and tolu balsams were lower along with senega root, grains of paradise and Zanzibar clove. Price changes in the protective coatings materials market included Argentine casein on the down side and an advance in Philippine copal gum seeds. Copper metal and refrigeration grade methyl chloride were upped in the heavy chemicals market. Reductions included potassium and sodium stannates in addition to several tin salts. There was no reported price activity in the petroleum derivatives, agricultural chemicals or textile and leather chemicals markets.

Except for thirty changes in botanicals listed on page 95, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, boric, bulk, $2.50 per ton (83).
  packaged, $3.50 per ton.
Borax, bulk, $2.50 per ton (83).
  packaged, $3.50 per ton.
Copper metal, ¼c. per lb. (48).
Dyes, coaltar, general use in cloth dyeing: (76).
  C.I. 31 phloxine 2G, 10c. per lb.
  C.I. 176 fast red A, 9c. per lb.
  C.I. 179 rubine XX conc., 10c. per lb.
  C.I. 202 chrome blue black conc., 7c. per lb.
  C.I. 234 brown Y, 9c. per lb.
  C.I. 246 blue black extra conc., 9c. per lb.
  C.I. 289 navy blue 3K conc., 11c. per lb.
  C.I. 299 black F conc., 14c. per lb.
  C.I. 365 brilliant yellow conc., 23c. per lb.
  C.I. 448 red 4BX conc., 12c. per lb.
  C.I. 581 direct black EB, 5c. per lb.
  C.I. 596 yellow brown K extra, 8c. per lb.
  C.I. 620 yellow 2G, 9c. per lb.
  C.I. 698 violet 4BXN, 16c. per lb.
  C.I. 841 safranine GF extra conc., 29c. per lb.
  C.I. 922 blue GXX, 16c. per lb.
  C.I. 1106 blue RS dble. paste, 39c. per lb.
  C.I. 1113 blue BLFD dble. paste, 29c. per lb.
  C.I. 1151 brown R single paste, 8c. per lb.
  p-14 brown EB, 20c. per lb.
  p-24 gray L, 15c. per lb.
  p-202 diazo black VJ conc., 16c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Philippine, seeds, 2c. per lb. (97).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (103).
Linseed meal, $1.00 to $1.50 per ton (103).
Methyl chloride, refrigeration grade, 1c. per lb. (48).
Oil, cinnamon, USP, $1.25 per lb. (71).
  Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (103).
  Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (103).
  Mustardseed, ½c. per lb. (103).
  Oleo, ½c. per lb. (103).
  Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (103).
  Rosemary, Spanish, USP, 5c. per lb. (71).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (103).
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 7c. per lb. (103).
  No. 2, N. C., 7c. per lb.
  No. 3, N. C., crude, 7c. per lb.
  ref., 4c. to 6c. per lb.
  Yellow, 3c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, 1c. per lb.
Spermaceti, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Alphatocopherol, $25 per kilo (83).
  Acetate, $25 per kilo.
Casein, imp., Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (97).
Gum, dammar, Singapore No. 2, 1c. per lb. (97).
Oil, coconut, ref., 1c. per lb. (103).
  Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb. (71).
  Patchouli, 25c. per lb. (71).
  Petitgrain, Paraguay, 10c. per lb. (71).
  Sassafras, nat., dom., USP, 15c. per lb. (71).
  Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (103).
  ref., ½c. per lb.
  Tung, ¼c. per lb. (103).
Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb. (48).
Sodium stannate, 2.3c. per lb. (48).
Tin chloride, 1.8c. per lb. (48).
  Crystals, 1½c. per lb.
  Metal, 3c. per lb.
  Sulphate, 1.7c. per lb.
  Tetrachloride, 1.4c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

May 15, 1953	May 8, 1953	May 16, 1952
106.51	**106.47**	**108.73**

Squibb Appoints Anderson Vice-Pres., Operations Head

Carl E. Anderson, formerly plants general manager for domestic manufacturing, has been appointed vice-president and director of operations for E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Anderson joined Squibb as director of industrial engineering in 1946 and became manager of the Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturing laboratories the following year. He was appointed general manager for domestic manufacturing in 1949.

Tidelands Bill Awaits President's Signature

Congressional action was completed last week on the tidelands bill, H. R. 4198, when the house accepted the senate version of the measure and sent it to the White House for the President's signature. The vote was 278 to 116.

Legislative steps were immediately set in motion to complete the picture by passing a follow-up bill, H. R. 5134, for development of the resources of the continental shelf. A similar bill was introduced in the senate May 15, and hearings were begun immediately with a view to completing action on it at an early date.

Acceptance by the house of the senate version of the tidelands bill eliminated the need of a senate-house conference to iron out the differences between the bill originally passed by the house and the bill passed later by the senate. The differences had to do chiefly with the continental shelf. While both measures established the federal government's claim to the continental shelf, the senate bill contained no provisions for development of the resources while the house bill provided for development by the Department of the Interior.

H. R. 5134, which passed the house by an overwhelming vote of 309 to 91 is similar to the provision contained in the bill passed by congress last year for development of the continental shelf, but vetoed by former President Truman. This question is expected to lead to heated controversy in the senate because of the division of royalties collected by the government from development of the resources. Some of the senators believe that the royalties should be earmarked for education, others propose that they be used expressly for retirement of the public debt, and others propose that they be divided among the states on a pro rata basis. Leaders are hopeful that the issue can be settled without another extended filibuster.

The tidelands bill now before the President for his signature, establishes the title of the states to the submerged lands within their historical boundaries which extend three miles seaward from the coastline, except in the case of Texas and western Florida, where the boundary extends 10½ miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

Alkylation Plant Pact Signed By Amsco and Government

A contract was signed last week between the American Mineral Spirit Company, Chicago, and the government for construction of an alkylation plant at Toledo, Ohio, with a capacity of 1,450 barrels of alkylates daily. The company is a subsidiary of Pure Oil Company, Chicago.

Under terms of the contract, the government will underwrite the cost of the plant. The contract is now being processed for approval by the Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency. Together with similar contracts with other firms, the agency has now secured alkylate production facilities of 7,250 barrels daily.

Carbide Asst. Sales Mgr.

John Conway has been appointed an assistant sales manager for industrial chemicals of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Conway joined the company in 1935 and was assigned to Carbide's fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He later served as technical representative in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston offices. From 1942 through 1944, Mr. Conway served with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. In 1945 he was made a product manager of the fine chemicals division and in 1952 he became assistant manager of that division.

Imperial Chemical Industries Forms Canadian Subsidiary

Incorporation of Imperial Chemical Industries of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, England, was announced last week following a board meeting of the new company at which James A. Eccles was elected chairman and president.

Other directors are C. G. Heward, senior partner of Heward, Holden, Hutchinson, Cliff, McMaster & Meighen; George W. Bourke, president, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; Peter T. Menzies, deputy treasurer of ICI, London, and Dr. Richard Beeching of ICI's "Terylene" organization in Great Britain.

Formation of the new company follows an earlier announcement which stated that construction of a plant to manufacture "Terylene" yarn and staple fibre at Millhaven, near Kingston, Ontario, would be initiated by a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of ICI. Initial estimates of the cost of the plant are in excess of $20,000,000 and banking arrangements for financing the project have been completed.

The previous announcement stated that after the proposed segregation of the ICI and duPont interests in Canadian Industries, Ltd., it was intended to offer the "Terylene" project to that successor company of CIL in which ICI will have the principal interest.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The ways and means committee of the house will end its hearings this week on the Simpson bill extending and modifying the trade agreements law, but the committee has given up any notion that it can get the bill finally enacted before the agreements act expires June 12. The matter is too controversial to get it through the house and the senate before the deadline.

Unlike similar deadlines of the past, however, the June 12 deadline for extending the law has but little meaning this year. The lapsing of the law has no effect whatsoever on the rates contained in the agreements because they remain at their present levels until the agreements themselves are rescinded. The only real reason for meeting the June 12 deadline would be in the case of negotiations in progress for modifying or writing new agreements. In that case, the authority of the negotiators to carry on their work would be questionable if the law was to lapse. But no such negotiations are going on, or contemplated at this time.

When the committee completes its hearings on the Simpson bill, it plans to move right along to another matter of interest to foreign traders. This is the so-called customs simplification bill. Hearings are scheduled to get underway on this measure June 1 but it is not anticipated that they will lead to much controversy because the committee hopes to complete them and start hearings on taxes by June 16. There is no reason to expect that any great amount of controversy will surround the customs bill since the measure just introduced contains none of the features that aroused the ire of domestic producers two years ago when the Doughton bill was up.

The tax hearings scheduled by the committee will continue for several weeks and are intended to run the whole gamut of business levies. The hearings are part of the broad investigation being made by the committee on ways of simplifying and overhauling the tax structure which it hopes to accomplish in 1954. Included among the business taxes specifically mentioned for review are depreciation and amortization allowances, depletion allowances and excise taxes.

Much will probably be said on the depletion allowances, especially by the petroleum producers who have the biggest stake in this question. The law provides them with a 27½ percent depletion allowance against the highest rate of 15 percent for phosphates and some other miner-

—*Continued on page 46*

Chemical Industry Setting Expansion Pace in Britain

Francis J. Curtis, president of the Society of the Chemical Industry, speaking before the American section at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, recently on "The Present Status of the British Chemical Industry," said in Britain that industry is expanding faster than industry in general and that it is putting 2½ percent of its sales into research.

After a review of the situation in England, Mr. Curtis said, "I think I have given you enough to show a lively and developing British chemical industry. Naturally the British would like to see our tariffs reduced, but unilaterally. The ordinary business man is not thinking of anything else, although the more informed are quite alive to the political difficulties.

Unions Eyeing Industrialists

"There is some evidence coming out here and there that some trade unions are thinking they would be better off playing with the industrialists than with the Socialists, whom they are supporting from their treasuries. The move can be very important to British industry since a Labor Party interested in a greater share in profits is a far different and healthier thing than one devoted to making profits impossible," Mr. Thomas said.

Touching on the work of the society in general, the speaker said, "The most important work being done in the Society of the Chemical Industry is a complete study of advisable structural changes. It has been rather well agreed that the present council, which has something over eighty members, will meet only four times a year instead of monthly, and will be replaced for the monthly conduct of the business of the society by an executive council consisting of fifteen or sixteen members. This executive council will consist of the officers and eight members elected by the grand council and three members each elected by the branches, which are groups of geographical sections,

—*Continued on page 93*

Oldbury Electro-Chemical Elects 4 Vice-Presidents

Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, New York, has announced the election of four new vice-presidents. They are:—C. A. Stiegman, M. L. Parker, Harold L. Townend and N. Harold Fyffe

Dr. Stapleton, who has been with the company since 1937, was elected vice-president and technical director and will also continue to serve the company as secretary. Mr. Parker, who started in the research and development division in 1929 and for the past several years has been production manager, was chosen vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Townend, who had been chief engineer since 1940, was elected vice-president in charge of engineering and Mr. Fyffe, who joined the company as assistant sales manager in 1936 and has more recently served as sales manager, was elected vice-president in charge of sales.

Cabot Makes Louis Cabot Vice-President, Treasurer

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced the election of Louis W. Cabot as vice-president and treasurer to succeed Ralph Bradley, who has resigned from the company. Mr. Cabot is a grandson of the founder and until recently was resident in England as managing director of Cabot Carbon, Ltd., British subsidiary. Mr. Bradley has been an officer of the company since 1929 and will continue in a part-time capacity and as a member of the board of directors.

Willard P. Smith, a member of the Cabot organization for twenty-six years, has also been elected a vice-president. He has been eastern production manager in charge of natural gas operations in the Appalachian area for the past five years and will continue in that field of operations in his new capacity.

Minnesota Mining Appoints Herbert Buetow President

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has named Herbert P. Buetow, executive vice-president in charge of finance, president of the company. He succeeds Richard P. Carlton, who becomes vice-chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Buetow joined 3M as auditor in 1926 and became controller in 1935. He was made treasurer and a director in 1939 and has been executive vice-president since 1949.

US to Retain Present Coaltar Tariff Method

The Eisenhower administration has accepted the recommendations of the chemical industry and will continue its present policy of computing tariffs on imports of coaltar products on the basis of the American selling price, it was made known last week with the introduction of the customs simplification bill, H. R. 5106, in the house.

Coaltar products are one of the few classes of products which are dutiable on the basis of the American selling price, instead of the foreign value. This policy was first established just after World War I in order to encourage development of the industry in this country, but two years ago, during the Truman administration, it was proposed to end the practice on the grounds that the industry no longer needed this added protection.

In the bill just introduced by Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio for the Treasury Department, the administration avoided any reference to any proposed change in basing the ad valorem duties on prices in this country, which was an indication that the chemical industry's viewpoint had been adopted. This action upon the part of the administration was warmly received by industry spokesmen.

Passage This Session Doubtful

Although the bill is of a "must" character, having been recommended by President Eisenhower in his opening message to congress last January, there is considerable doubt as to whether it will be enacted into law during the present session of congress. Hearings by the ways and means committee will not begin until June 1, which would allow only sixty days to complete action if the congressional leaders hope to conclude the session by the end of July.

The aim of the bill is to eliminate inequities, simplify operations and reduce the expenses and delays incident to customs procedures which have been the subject of considerable complaint from American importers and foreign exporters. To a large extent, the bill incorporates the features of the Doughton bill, which passed the house but failed to reach the senate floor last year, but with most all of its controversial provisions eliminated.

One of the last minute changes made by Rep. Jenkins before introducing the bill was to eliminate provisions which had been drawn up by the administration amending the anti-dumping act and the tariff law provisions on countervailing duties. The administration planned to tighten the law with respect to a require-

—*Continued on page 53*

Celanese Buys Marco In Diversification Move

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has purchased Marco Chemicals, Inc., Linden, N. J., it was announced last week by Harold Blancke, president of Celanese and Dr. Irving E. Muskat, president of Marco.

"This marks an important step in the long range diversification plan of Celanese," Mr. Blancke stated, "and will place the company in the field of low pressure thermosetting resins for laminating, casting, coating, impregnating and moulding."

Mr. Blancke stated that Celanese will manufacture an expanding line of Marco brand products at the Linden plant as part of the plastics division activities of Celanese. The Celanese research, engineering, development and marketing facilities will join with the present Marco organization, which will be retained, in the development of this new activity. The chemical division of the corporation will supply many of the basic raw materials used. Dr. Muskat, founder of Marco, will join Celanese and will assist in the conduct of the newly acquired business as well as the research and development of new resins.

Arnold, Hoffman Reports 3 Top Level Promotions

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., following its recent annual meeting in Providence, R. I., announced the following corporate changes:—

W. Chester Cobb has been promoted to commercial vice-president to direct the company's sales, purchasing, and sales service laboratories. Thomas H. Roberts has been elevated to the position of technical vice-president to head up the manufacturing, research and engineering activities of the firm. Reid Tull, former sales manager of Arnold, Hoffman's Teterboro, N. J., office, has been appointed to the post of sales manager of the company, with headquarters in Providence.

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Association Meetings

This Week

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 20-21.

National Material Handling Exposition, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 18-22.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 28-July 3.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Windsor, Ont., June 4-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 17-19; annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, Astor hotel, New York, May 26.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Lime Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 8-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 8-10.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-28.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

DCAT '54 Dinner March 4

Lloyd I. Volckening, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced that March 4, 1954, will be the date of the twenty-eighth annual DCAT dinner to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Oils, Fats Consumption: March

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in March, 1953, totaled 1,438,996,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	300,567,000
Paint and varnish	49,820,000
Processing	321,946,000
Refining	536,453,000
Soap	127,411,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	184,000	325,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	327,000	17,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	47,000
Other uses	[4]4,578,000	[4]330,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	1,100,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	
Other uses	.....	[2]429,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	32,794,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	8,760,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,905,000
Fat-splitting	3,060,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	179,000
Sulphonation	52,000	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	2,233,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	6,682,000	8,919,000
Paint and varnish	.....	494,000
Other uses	[2]2,051,000	3,264,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	292,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2]968,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,773,000	.....
Sulphonation	8,000	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	3,461,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[3] .....
Oleomargarine	[1]	.....
Other edible uses	[1]	7,529,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]81,000	136,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	183,023,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	30,878,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,577,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	38,742,000
Shortening	.....	13,637,000
Oleomargarine	.....	4,225,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,416,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	15,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]78,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	48,000	228,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	801,000	766,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	68,000	.....
Other uses	[2]931,000	[2]341,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	139,000
Other uses	327,000	132,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	19,300,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	11,036,000	14,944,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	6,700,000	1,188,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	5,749,000	5,621,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	427,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,562,000
Other uses	.....	1,145,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	61,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	16,000
Other uses	.....	[2]205,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	638,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	209,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	154,000	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	26,000	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[3] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[3] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[3] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,404,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	92,000
Hydrogenation	.....	820,000
Deodorizing	.....	[2] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	56,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	432,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[1]246,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[3] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	210,073,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	33,000	37,000
Hydrogenation	.....	93,519,000
Deodorizing	.....	7,899,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	41,162,000
Oleomargarine	.....	5,614,000
Other edible uses	.....	9,930,000
Soap	123,000	14,000
Paint and varnish	379,000	6,808,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	26,000	21,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,831,000	[4]8,604,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	520,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	3,610,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	750,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	6,964,000
Fat-splitting	.....	1,887,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[1]1,855,000
Sulphonation	.....	[1]53,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	20,952,000
Shortening	.....	[3] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	12,000
Other edible uses	.....	325,000
Soap	.....	3,356,000
Paint and varnish	.....	740,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	1,363,000
Chemicals	.....	[1]3,097,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]425,000
Other uses	.....	[1]3,655,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	171,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	2,005,000
Other uses	.....	[2]1,072,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	6,571,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	16,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[2] .....
Pressing	.....	7,470,000
Soap	.....	23,937,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	982,000
Other uses	.....	[2]286,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	9,996,000	11,188,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	4,662,000	1,758,000
Other edible uses	1,235,000	733,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	496,000	.....
Oleomargarine	306,000	.....
Other edible uses	215,000	.....
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	218,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	6,308,000
Oleomargarine	.....	782,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,811,000
Other edible uses	.....	41,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	697,000	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	1,685,000	619,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	[2]1,114,000	[3]8,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	23,988,000	.....
Fat-splitting	15,125,000	.....
Hydrogenation	805,000	[2] .....
Pressing	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	502,000	[3] .....
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	52,724,000	18,611,000
Lubricants and greases	2,258,000	192,000,000
Other uses	[2]5,187,000	[2]172,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,196,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	664,000
Paint and varnish	61,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	35,000
Other uses	[2]200,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]17,000
Paint and varnish	.....
Lubricants and greases	228,000
Other uses	467,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100% basis)—	
All uses	[3] .....
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil—	
Sulphonation	241,000
Soap	1,400,000
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Chemicals	653,000
Lubricants and greases	288,000
Other uses	1,773,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1] .....
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content), high palmetic (over 60% palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[3] .....
Soap	[3] .....
Paint and varnish	[3] .....
Lubricants and greases	391,000
Chemicals	733,000
Other uses	[4] .....
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)—	
Sulphonation	[3] .....
Soap	299,000
Paint and varnish	8,000
Lubricants and greases	98,000
Chemicals	383,000
Other uses	[2]2,764,000
Unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,188,000
Soap	967,000
Lubricants and greases	366,000
Other uses	300,000
Unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated)—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	1,683,000
Soap	1,080,000
Paint and varnish	2,024,000
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Chemicals	300,000
Other uses	[1]1,125,000
Vegetable oil foots (100% basis)—	
Fat-splitting	14,701,000
Soap	3,321,000
Paint and varnish	96,000
Other uses	2,373,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

AIC Outlines Chemica Gains, Honors Warner

The American Institute of Chemists held its annual meeting in Philadelphia last week, heard the presentation of a number of papers covering various fields of chemistry, and saw Dr. J. C. Warner, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology, receive the institute's Gold Medal for his contributions to the chemical profession.

R. F. Brown, general manager of research and development for Spencer Chemical Company, speaking on "The Intangibles Which Surround Research Administration," said employee morale is one of the major intangibles in the overall administration of research activities. He said that idea men are often not able to organize a course of action to convert their ideas into practical applications. He suggested "weaning" their work away from them at an early stage but pointed out that that could create problems in morale. Among the ways to overcome such morale problems, Mr. Brown said, were to allow the men greater freedom, grant them increases in salary, give them publicity where possible and grant them promotions without increase in administrative duties.

Emotion's Influence on Facts

C. C. Brumbaugh, director of research and development, for Diamond Alkali Company, speaking on the same subject, stated that the best organization of facts may be meaningless in the face of conflicting human emotions. The organized body of knowledge of the sciences is constantly growing, developing new technology and improving the material things of life, he pointed out. On the other hand, the speaker said, the fundamental human emotions have not changed in 2,000 years and probably will not change in the next 2,000 years. There results an intangible gap between human relations and science that is difficult to bridge, he stated, adding that a realization that human emotions are fundamental and controlling would help all, including the research worker, to make better contributions to social progress.

The discriminating use of chemothera-

—Continued on page 110

Leather Chemists Detail Anniversary Parley Plans

The American Leather Chemists Association has announced the program for its golden anniversary meeting, to be held June 7 through 10 at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The opening day will be devoted to registration, committee meetings and a reception. On June 8 Dr. K. H. Gustavson, director of the Tanning Research Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, will speak on "The Accessibility of the Cationic Groups of Collagen to Anions of Poly-Acids." This will be followed by the presentation of papers on chrome tanning by members of the association. Dr. L. C. Pauling, professor of chemistry at the Gates and Crellin chemical laboratories of the California Institute of Technology, will then speak on "Protein Structure." This will be followed by the presentation of papers on collagen by members of the association.

Leather Making Symposium

On June 9 there will be a morning symposium entitled, "Fifty Years of Leather Making. I. Practical." E. Thorstenson, S. B. Foot Tanning Company, Red Wing, Minn., will be chairman. The following papers will be presented:—"The American Leather Chemists Association," Dr. H. G. Turley, Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia; "Sole Leather," L. M. Whitmore, Leas &

—Continued on page 54

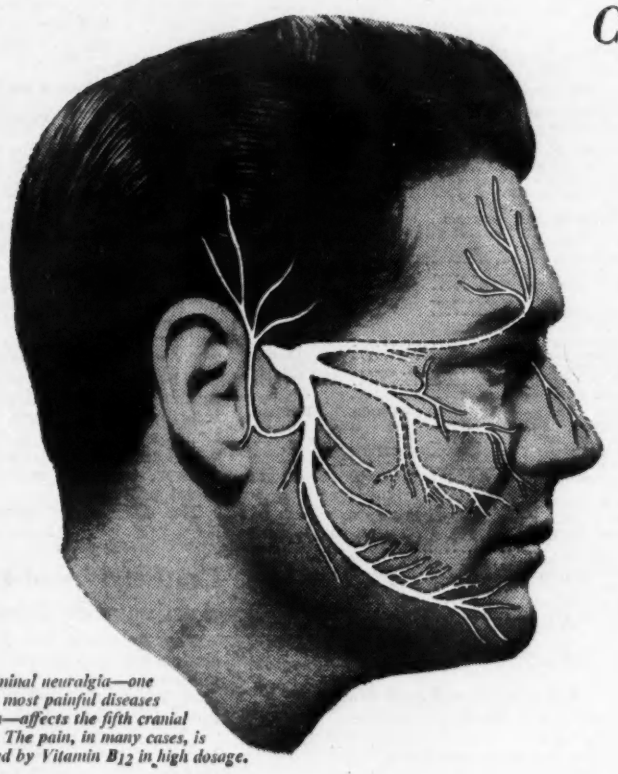
WHO Names Dr. Candau As Its Director-General

Dr. M. G. Candau of Brazil was named director-general of the World Health Organization last week by the World Health Assembly. Dr. Candau, present deputy director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, regional office for the Americas of WHO, was nominated for the post in January by the executive board. The nomination was subject to confirmation of the sixth World Health Assembly which convened in Geneva, Switzerland, May 5 and will continue until May 23. Dr. Candau will replace the present director-general, Dr. Brock Chisholm, whose five-year term expires on July 21.

NPCA Annual Meeting Set

The National Pest Control Association will hold its annual convention October 19 to 21 at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

New Uses for Vitamin B_{12}



Trigeminal neuralgia—one of the most painful diseases known—affects the fifth cranial nerve. The pain, in many cases, is relieved by Vitamin B_{12} in high dosage.

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} Relieves Pain of Neurologic Disorders

Recent clinical reports confirm the effectiveness of massive parenteral B_{12} doses (1,000 micrograms) in relieving the pain characteristic of trigeminal neuralgia, diabetic and certain other types of neuritis.[1, 2]

These developments forecast new markets for Vitamin B_{12} and focus attention on the many advantages of the crystalline Merck product. The purity, potency, stability, and lack of toxicity of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}, plus the fact that it is the only form of this vitamin official in the U.S.P., make it a preferred ingredient for formulating oral and parenteral products. Your inquiries are cordially invited.

1. Sanchetta, S. M., Ayres, P. R., and Scott, R. W.: *Ann. Int. Med.* 35:*1028, November 1951.*
2. Fields, W. S., and Hoff, H. E.: *Neurology* 2:*131, March–April 1952.*

Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P. Merck

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Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Niacin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Triturations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Vitamin B_{12} Solids
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
Sodium Ascorbate
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
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RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 - .1200

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
t.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - .11¾
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.15 - 1.17
Acetophenone cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½ - —
t.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.50 - 16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
tech. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP dms works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers' primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls. lb 2.10 - —
tech. bbls. frt equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery cbys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 - —
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 172.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 196.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 147.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 152.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 176.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½
Caprylic, dms lb. .35¾ - .37
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ - .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 1.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. 9.25 - 10.00

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
t.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27
tankcars lb. .24 - —
double dist., dms lb. .26½ - .27¾
tankcars lb. .24¾ - .25
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¼
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .93 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .59 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib dms, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 20.00 - —
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 17.00 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. 22.75 - 23.50
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1525
t.c.l., works lb. .1500 - .1625
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31½
dms lb. .14½ - —
cbys. lb. .17½ - —
Glutamic 99½% laevo fib dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.60 - 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 2.96 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.90
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - 29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.45 - 4.15
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 27.00 - 31.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - 3.40
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 32.00 - 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .73 - .93
dilute, NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —
J, bbls, works basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys. works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50
NF 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 - .87
Lauric, 99%, dms lb. .39¼ - .40½
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2150 - .2200
water white, dms lb. .2450 - .2500
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, dms, c.l. and truck-loads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½ - .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27¼
Naphthenic, 220-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic-3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic-8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic-2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7 sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1 sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms, frt adjusted kilo 9.00 - 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys, c.l. works, E. 100 lbs 5.00 - —
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.50 - —
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.00 - 6.50
t.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.30 - 12.10
42° Be cbys, c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
60% UNO_3, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF, coasumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks lb. .10¾ - —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks lb. .13½ - —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthochloronbenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb .68 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.g	specific gravity
		imp.	imported	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	incl.	included	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	synth	synthetic
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	lb.	pound		
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

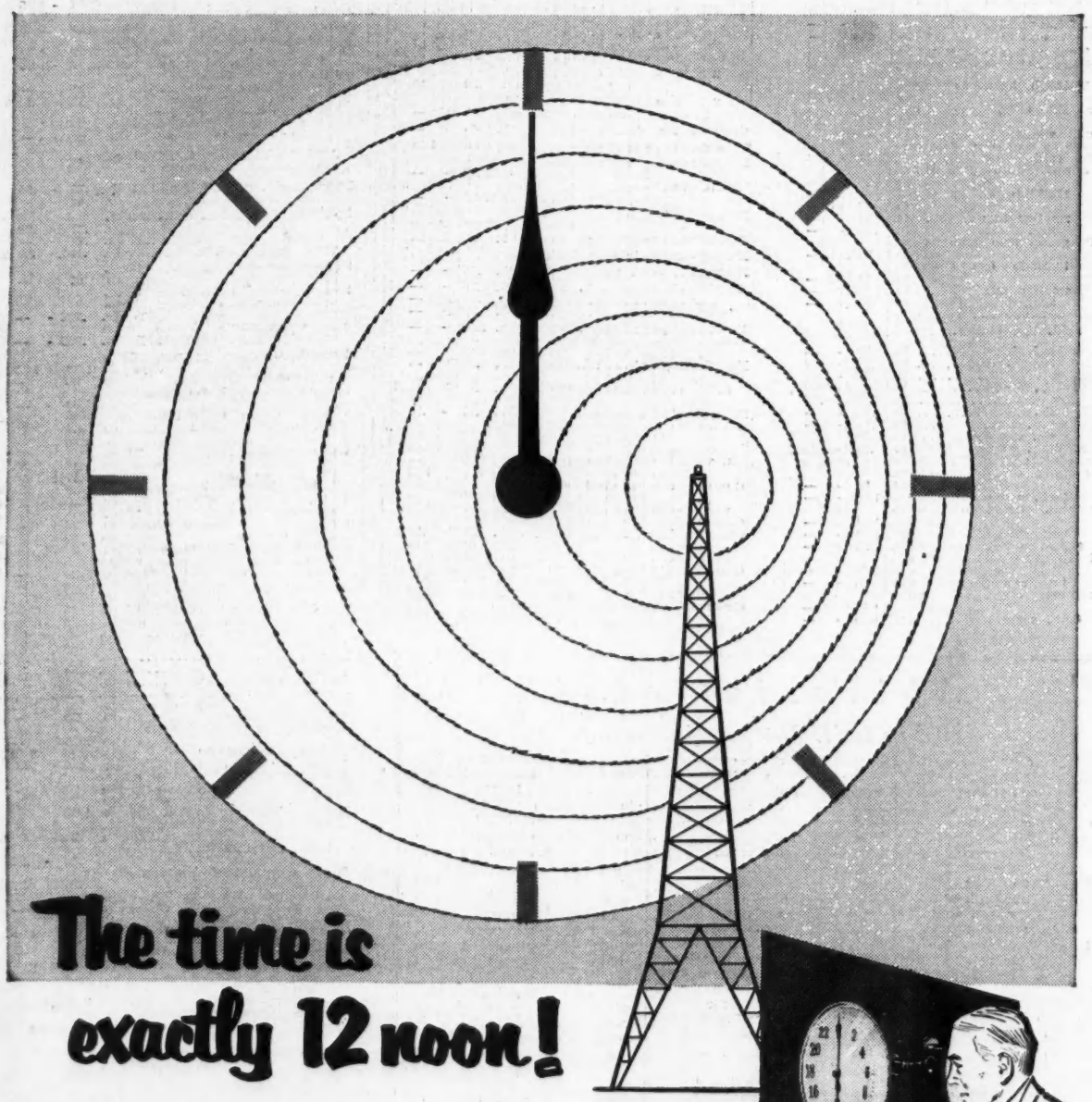
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Palm oil, double dist., dms	lb.	.12½-	.13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms.,	lb.	1.74	1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works	lb.	2.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.55	2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.05	4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.59	1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb	.92	1.04
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	.90	—
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.30	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.80	8.30
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		5.10	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09½
Picric, NF, bbls	lb.	.55	—
dms. smal	lb	.81	.87
tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.258	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.263	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	.243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb	2.76	2.99
works	gal.	.36	—
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., whse.	gal.	.504	—

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.38	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.51	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	—
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.15	.15¾
single, dist., dms	lb.	.14½-	.15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12¾
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.11	.12¼
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.13¾-	.15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	.62	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.75	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.05	2.85
tanks, works, ton		16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs		2.00	2.10
l.c.l. works, 100 lbs		2.30	3.10
tanks, works, ton		20.00	—
96-100%, tanks, works, ton		21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	.20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works, ton		22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.10	.11¼
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.11	.12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech, dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l	lb.	.37	—
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39	—
small dms	lb.	.41	.47
imported, bgs	lb.	.27	—
Thioglycollic, refined, ngs, cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "2,4,5-T").			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
root, bls	lb.	.45	.90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb	44½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb	45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
ACTH, bots	gm.	20.00	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).			
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	2.00	2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms.	lb.	2.50	2.65
Agaric, white, bls	lb	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	8.50	-11.00

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	2.62	2.64
powder, bbls	lb.	2.66	2.68
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.03	1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.67	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15	—
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾-	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	—
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.33¾-	.36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35¾-	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½-	—
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	.79
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½-	.49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Cetyl, extra, 6b., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.78	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	—
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.58	.82
smaller lots	lb.	.59	.82
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	2.75
Decyl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.49½-	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.			
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.71¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	—
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49	—
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	lb.gal.	.48	—
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.62½-	.63
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.66½-	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50½-	.51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60½-	.61¼
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65½-	.70¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48½-	.49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	.72
tanks, same basis	gal.	.51	—
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	.70
tanks, same basis	gal.	.49	—
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	20.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.59	-20.64
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.43	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.60	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64	.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	.48	—
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	gal.	21.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.69	-21.74
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.53	—
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19¼-	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.53½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41½-	—
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43¾-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.63	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.46	—



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From official U.S. Navy Photograph

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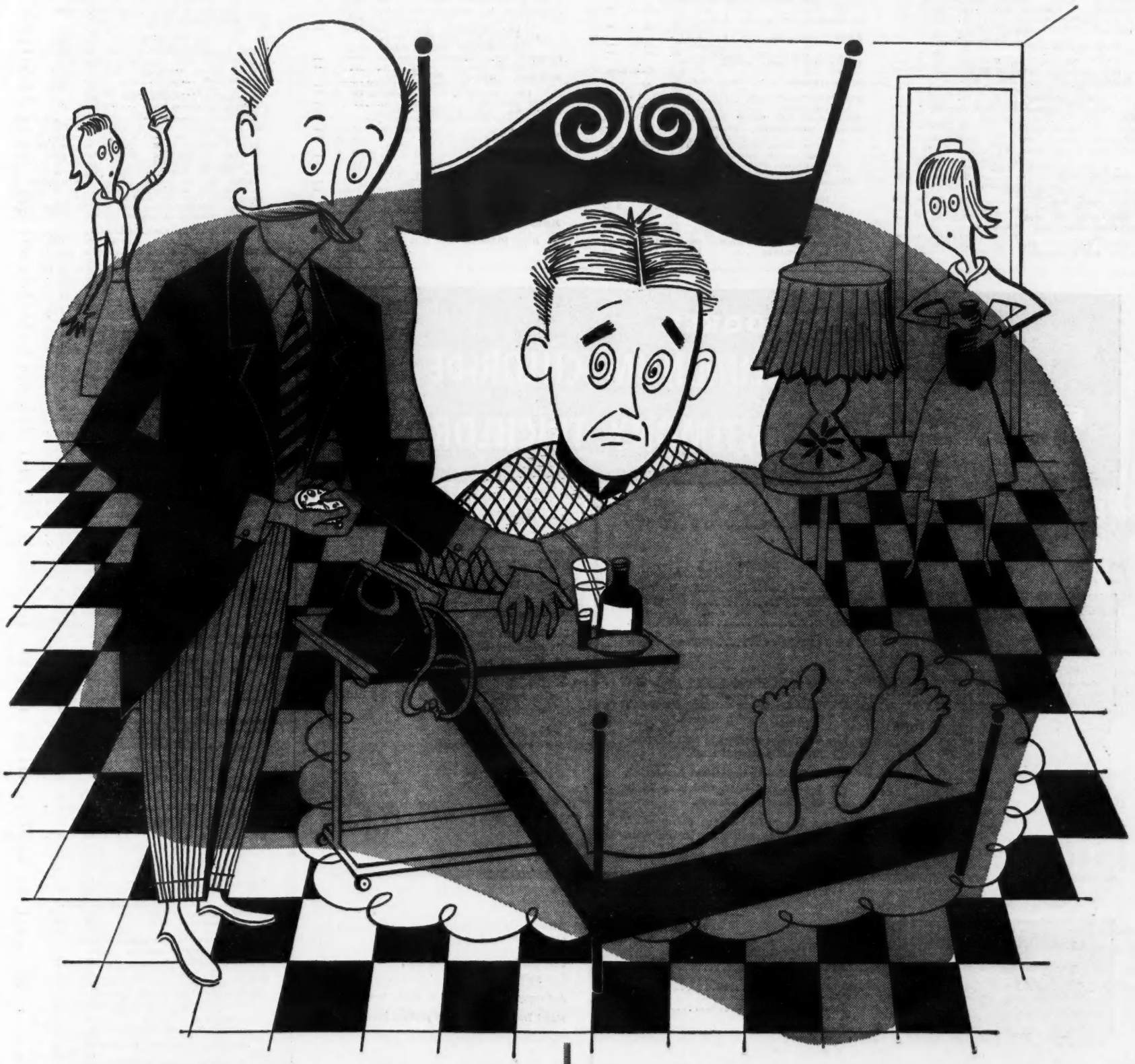
A multi-vitamin maker was run-down!



Multi-troubled with manufacturing problems was he. His sales were run-down, too. No time for them.

What a tonic to learn Strong Cobb could relieve him of production burdens — as it does for hundreds of private formula pharmaceutical owners. Every burden . . . raw materials, labeling, packaging, shipping. Since 1833, our expertness in the field is unmatched.

Whatever shape your product takes, you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Let's start building you up immediately!

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

STRONG-COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

IN CALIFORNIA: 12912 CHADRON AVE., HAWTHORNE, CAL.
IN CANADA: STRONG COBB OF CANADA, LTD., 388 ST PAUL ST., W., MONTREAL

• *AMERICAN CHLOROPHYLL DIVISION, LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA*

Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Alcohol, lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Technical (see Octanol normal)
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl dms lb 1.57 - 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., divd lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - 76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ - .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
t.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .64½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin, 100% dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots frt. alld lb 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works m. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. divd lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l. divd lb. .17½- —
tanks, divd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol bbls, frt alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bots, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., t.c.l., divd. E. lb 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, 1ms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs., divd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt, alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., divd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .46½- —
t.c.l., divd lb. .47½- —
tanks, divd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, tertilizer. tanks, works ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb 16 - 19
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 84.00 - 84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., divd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 86.00 - 90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms. kgs. 4.000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .34½- .38¼
Bifluoride, dms., divd lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 - 49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - 49.50
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald ton. 240.00 - —
t.c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96

HOOKER

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE

Hooker Chemical Guide
(ONE OF A SERIES)
USE this handy reference to save time in selecting high quality chemicals.

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

Formula: $AlCl_3$
Form: Anhydrous, gray crystalline solid, supplied in four standard sizes
Molecular Weight: 133.3

PROPERTIES

Aluminum Chloride (Sublimables in air at 950°C.) ..... 98.5% Min.
Iron ..... 0.05% Max.
Heat of Solution ..... 550 small cal/gm

SCREEN SIZES

Extra Fine Grind—An unscreened material, 90 to 95% passing 40 mesh.
Fine Grind—An unscreened material, practically all passing 20 mesh.
Coarse Grind—An unscreened material, 1 mesh and finer, containing 25 to 35% finer than 20 mesh.
Coarse Screened—Same as coarse grind, screened to remove 20 mesh and finer.

USES

Catalyst: For Friedel-Crafts synthesis, isomerization, alkylation, polymerization, halogenation.
End Products: Plastics, resins, high octane gasoline, lubricants, lube additives, synthetic rubber, dyes, photographic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc.
Fluxing Agent: For aluminum refining and aluminum casting.

ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE

Synonym: Antimonous chloride
Formula: $SbCl_3$
Form: Anhydrous, yellowish solid
Molecular Weight: 228.1

PROPERTIES

Antimony Trichloride ..... 99% Min.
Iron and Arsenic ..... 1% Max.
Lead 0%
Melting Point ..... 73.4°C

USES

Catalyst: Dyes, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals.
Antimony Salts: Mordant in cotton printing.
Metal Treating: Antimony plating, bronzing

For detailed information on items listed, drop us a note on your letterhead. Address your request to HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY, 1 Forty-Seventh Street, Niagara Falls, New York.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS • TACOMA • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES

HOOKER CHEMICALS

3-580

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
60% solution, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots	lb.	28.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.00	—
monobasic, dextro, bots	lb.	28.00	—
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.	lb.	28.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.00	—
Sulphate, dextro, dms	lb.	28.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	6.00	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., E of Rockies	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate dms	lb.	.90	1.03
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.70	2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.75	1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.37
Angelica root dom. bls	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.40	.95
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.43	.48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. allowed	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works, frt alld	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.18	—
Salt, dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Anise, Balkan, bgs	lb.	.12	.12¼
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.95	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Anise, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.17	.17½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Turkish bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.35	2.70
Annatto seed whole, bgs	lb.	.26	—
powdered, dms	lb.	.28	—
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., ton-lots, works	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85	.92
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.34½	—
cases, c.l. mines	lb.	.35	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	.36
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29	.39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. dlvd	lb.	.38	.38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.43	.47
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.49
solution, cybs., works	lb.	.29	.30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.			
Antipyrene NF, dms	lb	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	23.40	23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins	oz	6.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots	kilo	77.00	—
Argols, min 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%	lb.	No prices.	
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	.70	.71
root, bls	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb	.11	.14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.70	—
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.48	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.06½	.07½
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32	.35
powd. bbls. dms	lb	50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude No 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	1,300.00	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	675.00	—
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	556.00	—
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton	436.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	371.00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	348.00	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	321.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	173.00	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	173.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	156.00	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	156.00	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	116.50	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	110.00	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	78.00	—
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines	ton	66.50	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	65.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	55.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	46.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	39.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	37.00	—
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	46.00	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	27.00	—

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390° f. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City Utah	ton	34.00	—
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	38.00	—
270°-290° f. fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis	ton	32.00	—
lct. bgs. c.l. same basis	ton	34.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	—
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery	gal.	.09½	.10
steam refd., less than 60 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery	ton	22.00	—
60-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	ton	21.00	—
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.35	10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	4.50	5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units.	.70	—	
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units.	.75	—	
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs	lb	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bags	lb.	.28	.30
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms	lb	5.00	—
Sodium USP dms	lb	5.25	5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	92.50	—
smaller lots, works	ton	102.50	—
Chlorate kgs., works	lb.	.32	.36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton	158.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	168.00	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.16	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	ton	190.00	200.00
Iodide bots	lb.	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	ton	255.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	265.00	—
Peroxide, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, dms	lb.	.14½	—
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton	65.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	95.00	—
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton	20.00	—
95.75% bgs. mines	ton	20.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis	ton	41.60	—
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton	60.10	—
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	9.50	10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.32	.35
root, bls	lb	.35	.40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works	ton	14.00	—
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	65.90	—
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	80.60	—
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	83.10	—
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	64.40	—
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	76.95	—
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	81.45	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb	.22	.23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	1.03
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.44	—
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.0065	.0090
l.c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.015	—
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit.	lb.	.015	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.020	—
Benzene hexachloride, dust, wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.025	—
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0325	—
Benzidine base, bbls	lb.	1.02	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.94	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.42	3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.42	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.40	—
Chicago district	gal.	.40	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.40	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.40	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.40	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.42	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.41	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.40	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.39	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.42	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.40	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.42	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.40	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.41	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.42	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.40	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	.24½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	.25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.	lb	.90	1.05

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biphenyl

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.63	1.03
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.72	.80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½	.23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	.24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.00	3.75
Formate, cns	lb.	1.30	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.80
Salicylate, bots	lb	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.68	2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns	lb.	8.60	9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.32	.35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	.32½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	.33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms. works	lb.	.90	—
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	—
tech., bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract	lb.	1.65	1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb	1.05	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb	1.15	1.40
Betapicoline, 98% dms., works	lb	1.05	—
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			

Heyden Carriers for Dyeing DACRON*

ACCEPTED BY THE TRADE:

HEYDEN BENZOIC ACID

An increasing number of dyehouses are adopting Heyden's Benzoic Acid as a carrier in the piece dyeing of Dacron*. With this high-quality non-toxic carrier you get the maximum exhaustion and color value from your dyes without adverse effects on light-fastness, wash-fastness, crock-resistance, or hand.

BEING EVALUATED BY THE TRADE:

CLORMATIC #2

Carrier and levelling agent. This new liquid product, which is particularly easy to handle, is not only an excellent carrier but also extremely effective as a levelling agent in the package dyeing of yarn.

CHLORINATED BENZOIC ACIDS

2,4-dichlorobenzoic acid and 3,4-dichlorobenzoic acid are noted for the exceptional dye bath exhaustion which they bring about as carriers even in very low concentrations.

Samples and Technical Data on Request.

*Du Pont's trade-mark for its polyester fiber.

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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Neomycin • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF fib dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.s., works lb .16 - —
cs. l.c.l. ship't point lb .20 - .22
Bone dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. 1225- —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns l.c.l. whse lb 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.116.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works: ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Blue, Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D), of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls m. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi. ton.125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
crystals 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.144.50- —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.84.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.123.50- —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms. lead lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works. lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust, tanks group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 .27¼
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

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CHEMICAL COMPANY
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"T.C.P."
tricresyl phosphate
the new gasoline additive

Montrose T.C.P. is approved and currently being used by Shell Oil Company.

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Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
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85% N. F. Grade

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Caustic Soda (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Caustic Potash (Flake, Solid, Liquid)
Soda Ash, Light & Dense
Sodium Bicarbonate
Potassium Carbonate

AMMONIA

Aqua Ammonia 26°

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

—99.9%

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Disodium Phosphate Crystal
Trisodium Phosphate
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Tripolyphosphate

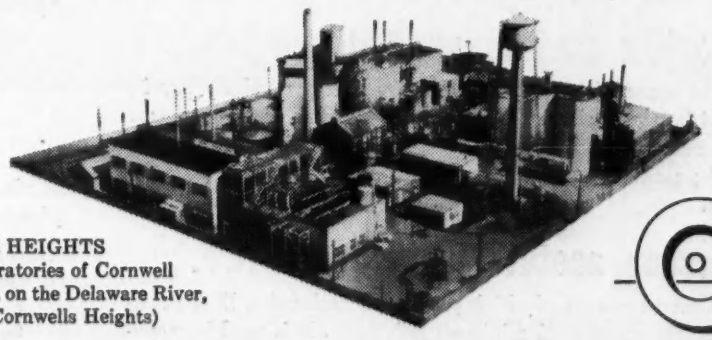
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Calamus Root—Charcoal

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit 05¾ —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide NF jars lb .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., divd ton.134.40 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb .28 .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP gran., bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Calcium glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd, E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mancetate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.85.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phylate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½ —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.25 —
steel-dms., same basis lb 1.20 —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .06 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .1047- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .0772- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., afloat lb. 3.25 - 3.60
medium, cs lb. 2.90 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.85 - —
Mangalore type, cs lb. 1.90 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16 - .17¼
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 - .15½
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .35 - .35½
broken, bls lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .45 - .45½
medium, bls lb. .50 - —
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms, works lb 2.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 50-lb-lots or more lb. 1.60 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls, bgs, works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. 0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb 0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l. works ton.42.50 -43.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 88.00
granular bgs., works ton.77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.43.50 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.50.00 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.23.50 —

FOR YOUR MOST EXACTING PROCESS NEEDS...

high purity calcium acetate

in a superior, free-flowing Powder Form

In applications where high purity process materials are indispensable, B&A Purified Calcium Acetate has long been preferred by manufacturers for its consistently high purity and uniformity, its clean white color, and its free-flowing qualities. With an assay that exceeds 99% $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2.H_2O$, this B&A purity product offers many advantages over ordinary gray acetate of lime.

Tonnage quantities are readily available to fit your particular process requirements. For samples, further information, or immediate shipments, write or phone the nearest B&A office listed below.

Liming of rosins and manufacture of varnishes

As a catalyst in preparation of metal resinates and in synthesis of metallic soaps

In manufacture of pharmaceuticals, synthetic resins, etc.

Other B&A High Purity Acetates Include:

ammonium acetate - purified

Assays in excess of 96% $NH_4C_2H_3O_2$, and is particularly low in iron and heavy metals. An ideal selection for such exacting process uses as manufacture of airfoam rubber; in medicine and pharmaceuticals; assistant in dyeing; and in the manufacture of heat transfer salts.

potassium acetate - purified and N.F.

Notable for its consistently high purity and uniformity, B&A Potassium Acetate assays 99% minimum $KC_2H_3O_2$. It is used in manufacturing pharmaceuticals and fine organic chemicals; as a humectant; as a catalyst in the manufacture of resins; and as an ingredient for anti-freeze mixtures.

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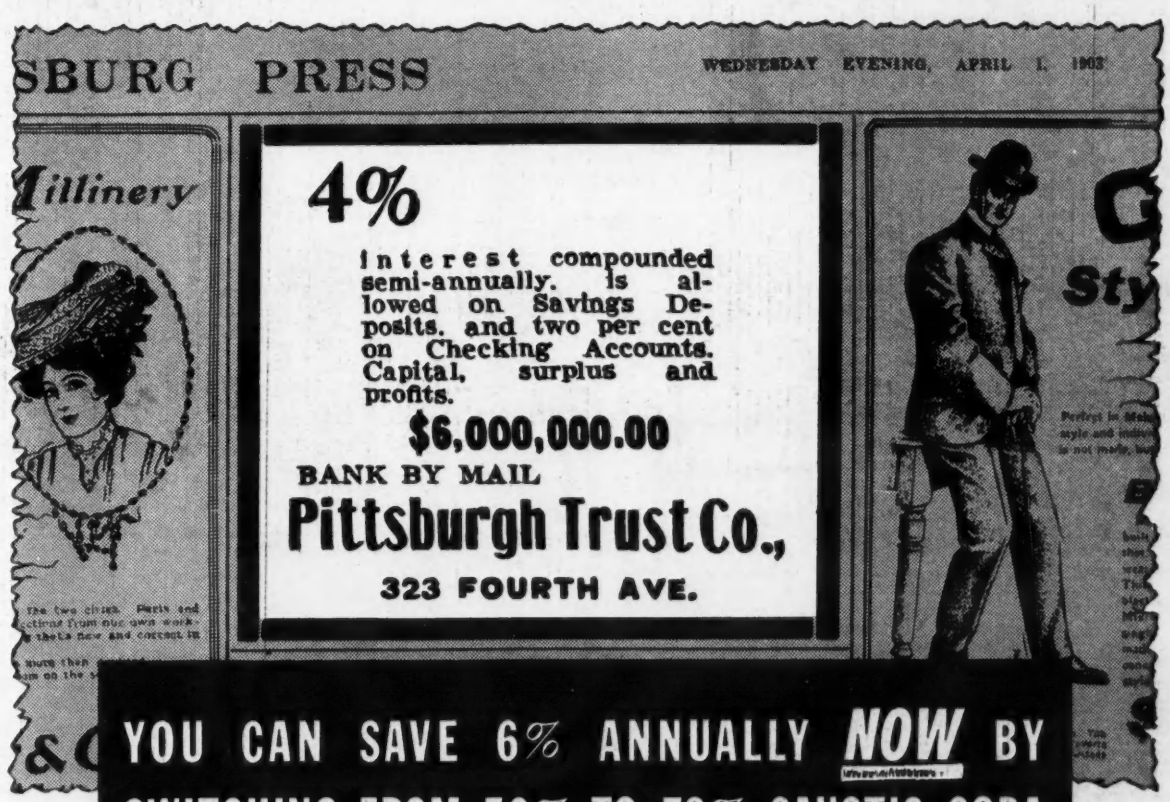
SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882
*Complete stocks are carried here

Chestnut extract, 65% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0425	.0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.35	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane agricultural dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.76	.83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0325	.1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points	lb.	.1025	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
W. of Rockies	100 lbs.	2.82½	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt.equald	100 lbs.	3.20	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls	lb.	1.38	- —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	- —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	- —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	- —
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	- —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	56.50	-60.00
75%, dms, works basis 100%	lb.	60.00	- —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
75%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
90%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	58.00	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld	lb	95	- —
100 lbs. same basis	lb	97	- —
25 lbs. same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol USP 6b dms 100-lb lots	lb.	6.85	- —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Chromium acetate powd 42% Cr., bbls. works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½% bbls works	lb.	08½	—
cbys works	lb.	10¼	—
8½%, bbls. works	lb.	09	—
cbys works	lb.	10¾	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51	- .52
Green (see Green chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb	49	—
Trioxide NF bots	lb	82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP bots.	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	- 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	- 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	- 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	28½	- .29
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.41	- .41½
Citral bots., cns	lb.	3.20	- 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Citronellol bots., dms	lb.	4.75	- 2.20
Civet artificial bots	lb	13.75	15.00
natural, bots	oz.	4.75	-10.00
Clay ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated bgs. c.l. Tennessee	ton.	19.50	- —
purified bgs c.l. Tennessee	ton.	20.50	- —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated bgs c.l. Atlantic port	long ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs c.l., works	ton	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	8.50	-11.50
200 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila. Portland, Me	gross ton	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l. ex whse	net ton	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	1.52	- 1.53
Clover, tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45	- .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose).			
standard low vis bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works frt alld	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs or over works, frt alld	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.59	- —
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	- —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	- —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd E.	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	- —
CMC, tech., low vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.20	—

Prices for technical grades of CMC W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	- .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.285	- .3135
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.154	- .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse,	gal.	.2850	- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950	- .3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650	- .1760
Cobalt acetate 23.7% bbls. dlvd	lb	1.14¾	—
Carbonate, 48% powd., bgs., dlvd	lb	1.92¼	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd.,	lb	1.10½	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd.	lb	2.52	- —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co. dms	lb	64½	—
liquid, 6% Co. dms	lb	53¼	—
Metal, 97.99% kgs. ex whses	lb	2.40	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	42¾	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd	lb	99¼	—
Oxide, black 70-72% Co. kgs	lb	1.76	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd	lb	1.57¾	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co dms	lb	27	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb	81½	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd	lb	1.28½	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb	.68	- .90
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.70	- —
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz lots	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100-oz lots	oz	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.20	- .24
Blue, bls	lb.	.19	- .24
Colchicine USP, bots. cns	oz	65.00	70.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb	45	.60
Seed bgs	lb	80	1.10
Collodion USP dms	lb	32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Coltsfoot leaves bgs	lb	25	.30
Condurango bark bgs	lb	17	.18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.15
Copper acetate bbls. c.l. works	lb	34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.253	- .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.41	- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.27½	- —
Cyanide tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.613	- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.633	- —
Gluconate cns. dms	lb	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms. frt alld E Miss.	lb.	.40¼	- 40¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.29¾	- .30
Naphthenate liquid 8% Cu dms., frt alld	lb.	22¾	—
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works	lb.	25¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Copper, oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	- .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	- .46¾
Quinolinolate, fib. dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb	27½	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	- —
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.38½	- —
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	10.60	-11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715	—
Undecylenate dms.	lb	2.80	3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs. c.l., works	ton.	34.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs.	3.35	- 4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	210.00	- —
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	205.00	- —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05¾	- .06
Roumanian, bgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs min.	100 lbs.	7.31	- —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs	7.47	- —
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.14	- .18

REMEMBER THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF 4% INTEREST?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A careful review of Columbia-Southern's files reveals some striking information of interest to every user of 50% caustic soda.

It discloses that the average customer who changed from 50% to 73% liquid caustic realized an annual saving of 6% on the delivered price of the higher concentration.

A case in point is a Columbia-Southern customer located in the Southeast. In 1952, this customer purchased 636 tons of 73% liquid caustic. The delivered cost was $42,783.72.

If this customer had taken 50% concentration, the delivered cost of the same amount of NaOH would have been $45,590.24.

This saved the customer $2,906.52 or 6.36%.

In these days when operating costs bear watching, we believe switching warrants investigation. Don't you?

Contact our Pittsburgh office now for further information.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
420 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS
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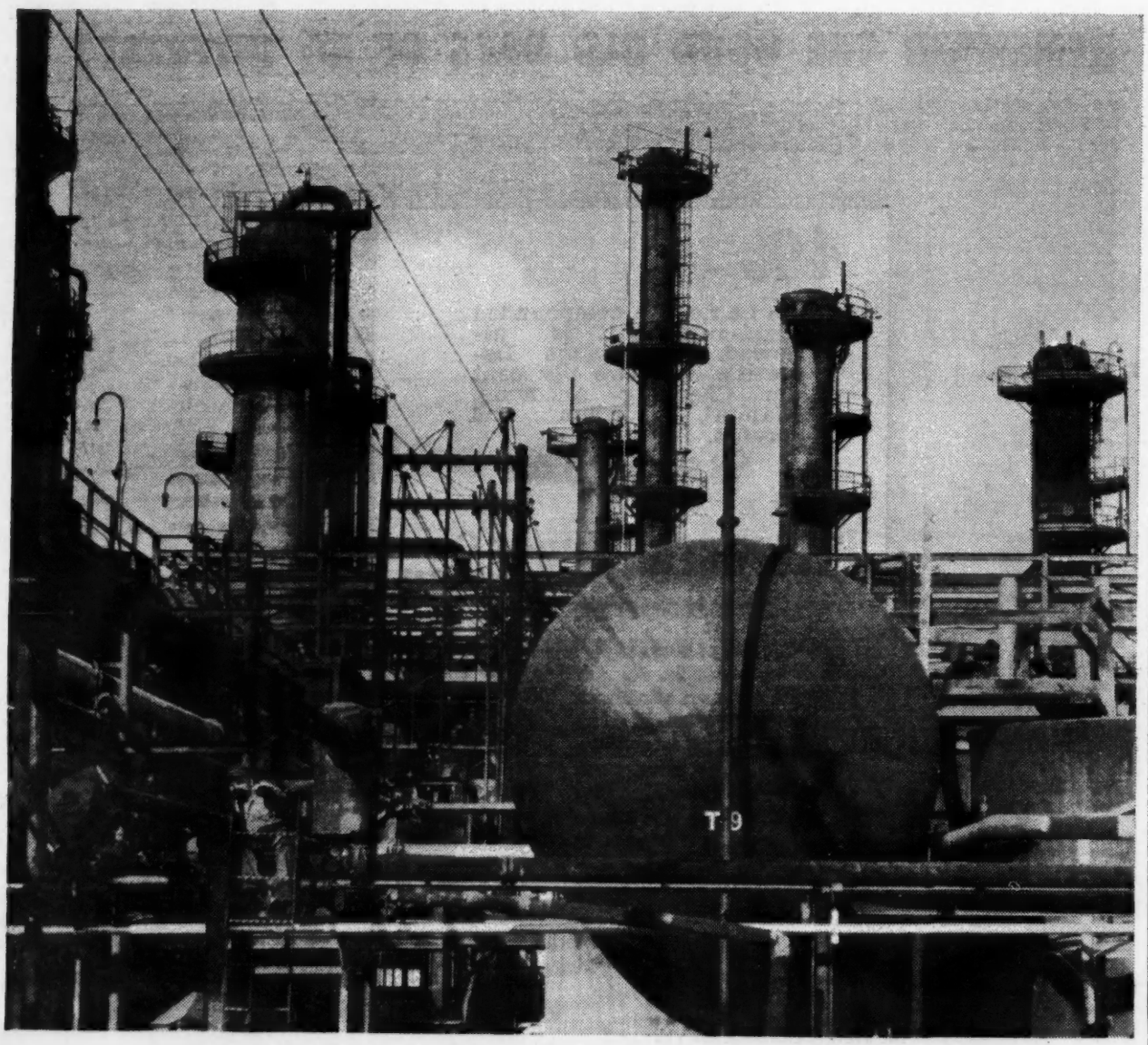
Corrosive Sublimate—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 3.08 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ton 62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis ton 60.50 - —
Coumarin cryst. NF cns lb 2.94 3.15
powd cans lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root bls lb .40 .41
Cream of tartar, NF dom. gran. or powd. dms., c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls. 5,000 lbs one shipment lb. .32½ —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb 1.33 1.40
hardwood, bots. cbys lb 1.05 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works, lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
13½% P. paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd., bbls. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb. 25.00 —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ .11
Dextrose USP dms lb 17¼ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 —
tech. bots. works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether amyl)
Dianisidin dms lb 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom. bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 55.00
California ton 42.00 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 —
California ton 53.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast lb. .06 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms, c.l. dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 .34¼
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works, lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 —
Dibutylamine dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroamin dms., works lb 75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms, c.l., works. lb. .05 —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¾- —
Dicyclohexylamine dms, c.l. works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb 2.00 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine dms, c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks dlvd lb. .48½- —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin dms lb 48 —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms. c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms. works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —



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PENNSALT CAUSTIC SODA NaOH

Liquid, in tank cars, 50% or 73% strength
Solid, in drums—Flake, in drums

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Pennsalt Chemicals

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY • 295 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11¾ - .12
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .52¼ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Dinitroanilin dms. frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾ - .47¾
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - .48¾
tanks, works lb. .43 - .46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton tots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller tots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots lb. .45½ - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 1.30
reeds, cs lb. 1.40 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10 cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200-lb. lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

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HIGH ESTER CONTENT

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar, Metallurgical Grade, Lump

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 850	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 851	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—

Auramine, O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc.	lb	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine S, extra, conc	lb	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tanners, bbls	lb.	.08	- .08½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	35.00	-42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	- 1.60
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.45	- .88
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675-	.0850
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750-	.0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .075
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
Ethyl acetate, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½-	—
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½-	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload works	lb.	.50½-	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½-	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline)			
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18¼
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88% basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.44	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E,	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E,	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.30	- .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs.,	lb.	.15	- .15¼
light, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
French, bgs.	lb.	.34	Nom.
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.31	- 31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- .87
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.25	- 3.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb	17	.21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)			
Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area,	ton.	135.60	Nom.
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	129.60	—
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	—
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	57.50	—
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine,	ton.	47.00	—
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works	ton.	34.00	—
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	—

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EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
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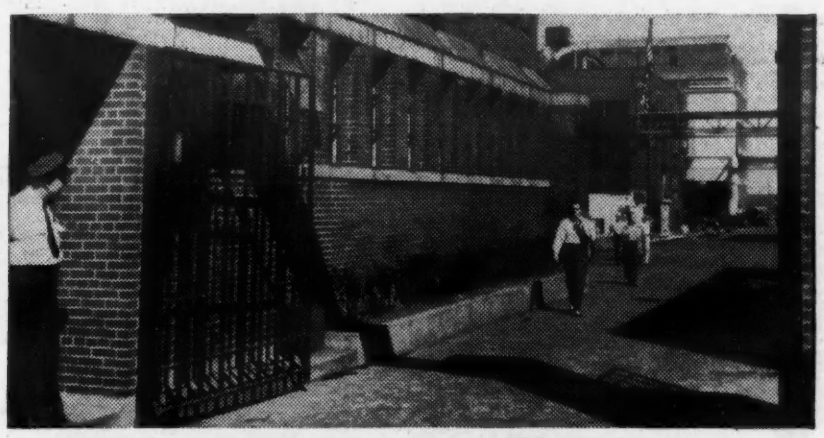

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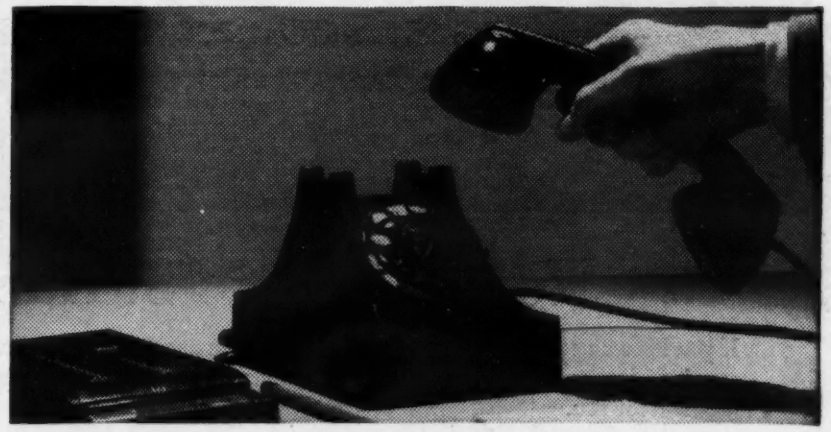

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63-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 43.00 - —

Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .066 - —
t.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 .61

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton 21.25 - —
Georgia mines ton 17.00 - 18.00
Texas mines ton 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton 42.00 - —

Furfural, tech. dms. c.l. works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —

Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor 86 octane, tanks gal. .1225- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 - .85
silver label, imp., cs lb 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls lb. .12 - .13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .15
No. 3, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —

Bone glue, t.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
93-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35

Glue, hide, 299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45

Hide glue t.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .33½ Nom.
coaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .30½ Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅞- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —

Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)

Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 20.00 -20.50

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15

Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .32 - .32½

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
94-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31

Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .03½- —
house lb. .03⅜- —
white, choice lb. .05⅜- —
yellow lb. .03¾- —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs. frt. alld lb. .37½- .44

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —

Paris (see Paris green).

Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .82 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs. lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14¼
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .26 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .18 - .21
Kauri, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs lb. .26 - .30

LOW

SUDSING

and good wetting at low concentration

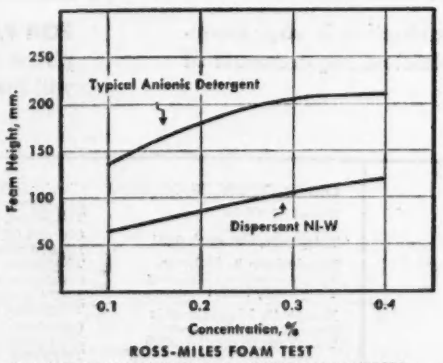
New Nonionic Surfactant

If you have an operation requiring a surface active agent, but where "suds" or "foam" are a handicap, it will pay you to investigate Oronite's new water-soluble Dispersant NI-W. It will solve this problem for you.

Because NI-W is in the chemical class of alkylphenyl polyethoxyethanols, it is both heat and chemically stable. It is effective in hard or soft water. It is completely compatible with soaps, anionic detergents and cationic germicides.

NI-W may be compounded with phosphate or other builders and dried to give free-flowing granular products. Suitable also for making liquid detergents. NI-W is a very adaptable product for the manufacture of economical high-quality formulations.

Available in inner-coated drums or tank cars for product purity. Technical bulletin and sample available on request.



ROSS-MILES FOAM TEST
SOLUTION TEMPERATURE 110°F—WATER HARDNESS 300 ppm
The above chart shows, that at equal concentrations, the foam created by Dispersant NI-W is only about half as high as when a typical anionic detergent (alkyl aryl sodium sulfonate type containing approximately 40% active ingredient) is used.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

A partial list of Oronite products:

Detergent Alkane, Detergent Slurry, Detergent D-40, Detergent D-60, Dispersant NI-O (oil-soluble emulsifier), Dispersant NI-W, Wetting Agents, Lubricating Oil Additives, Cresylic Acids, Gas Odorants, Sodium Sulfonates, Polybutenes, Naphthenic Acids, Phthalic Anhydride, Ortho-Xylene, Xylol, Aliphatic Acid, Hydroformer Catalyst, Dispersant FO (Domestic Fuel Oil Inhibitor)

"The world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials"

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIFORNIA
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
MERCANTILE SECURITIES BUILDING, DALLAS 1, TEXAS

Gum, Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yucca)
Resin (see R)
Sandarac, chs. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.65 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y ton. 14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms, 1,000 lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 456.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib dms, 50-kilo lots, works kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 10.50 - 13.00
Hoofmeal, 17 18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Hops, NF bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10 grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide USP bbls, dlvd lb. 03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .213 - —
tanks lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photogrd. bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech, dms, c.l. frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l. frt equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide bots oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 - 13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. fib. .52 - —
liquid No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb .35 - —
No. 2 bbls l.c.l. lb .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .90 - .75
Indian red (see Red, indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.62
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.25
Beta, cns lb 4.50 - 11.25
Methyl, dms., cns lb. 4.05 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.50 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, LX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indus., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Iron hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Ioxide bgs lb 3.66 - 3.72
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs lb. .85 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms. lb .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
smaller lots kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms, c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol dms, c.l., works lb 46 - —
l.c.l., works lb 47 - —
tanks, works lb 45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

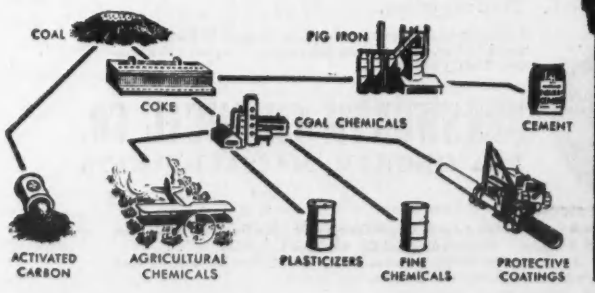
Jaborandi leaves, bls lb 17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .42
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd. fib dms lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½

EVERY TIME this big unloading bucket bites into a bargeload of coal, we're starting another chemical miracle on its way to you. Your new synthetic fiber suit, the drug that "knocked" your flu so fast and the bright enamel on your new car could all have been born in the coal chemical recovery mains of our coke ovens.

But *this* may be the real miracle: From our coking operations we produce not only coke and coal chemicals, but we follow through with basic products like pig iron and cement on one hand and finished chemical products like Pittsburgh Insecticides and Dyestuffs on the other—all in *one continuous, interlocking operation.* This highly developed integration—and it now embraces ten operating divisions—requires considerable engineering skill and years to perfect. But the payoff is the unusual production efficiency and product quality control that have become synonymous with Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical.



WAD 4941 B

PITTSBURGH
COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Kerosene—Magnesia

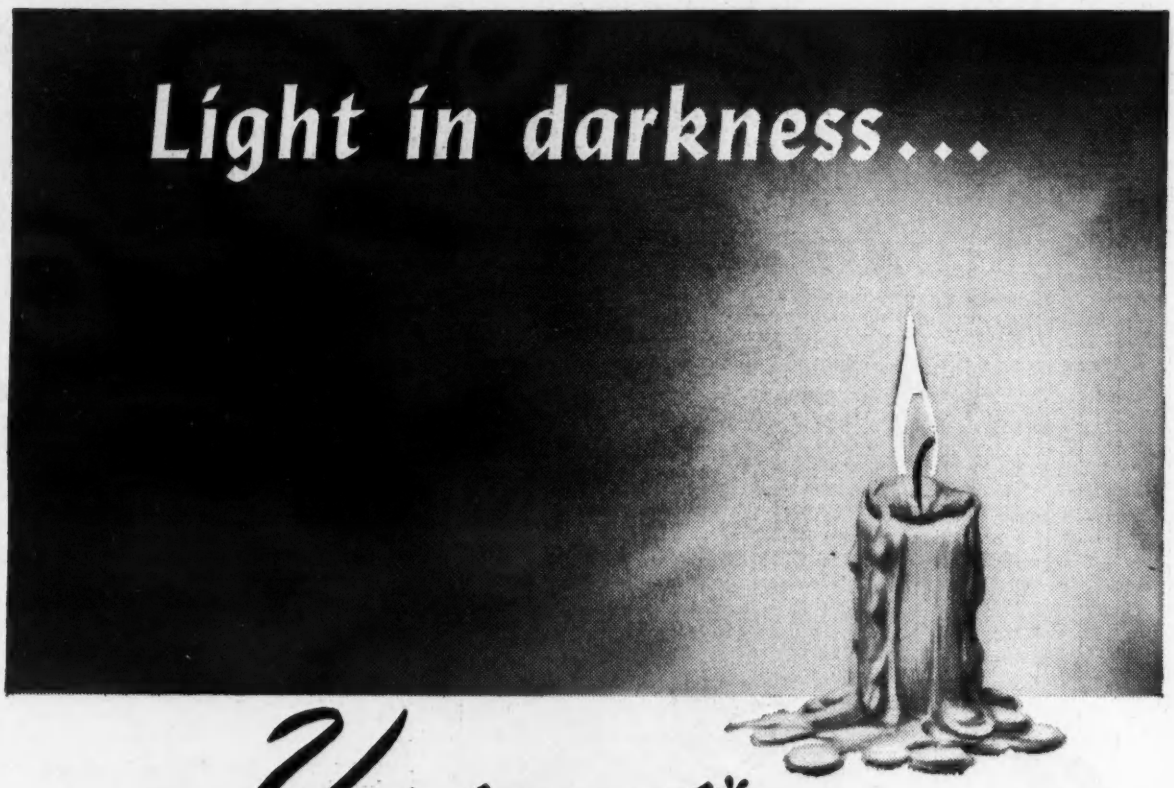
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w w., tanks, gal.		.06875-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal.		.144 -	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w w., tanks, gal.		.0970-	.1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.		.1025-	.1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.		.0875-	.093
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal.		.1125-	.1195
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb	1.70 -	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.38½-	.48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.35½-	.36½
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.34½-	.35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1070-	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Yugoslavian, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.09½
Laurel chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.72 -	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	.55 -	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16 -	.20
select, bls	lb.	.90 -	—
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
gran. bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31 -	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5% dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.1250-	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1230-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.34¼-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.34¾-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.35¼-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35¾-	—
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.1368-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1470-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17¼-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¼-	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.30½-	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works	lb.	.32¾-	—
60% PbO, dms, works	lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.45 -	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 -	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.54 -	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.40 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.41 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).			
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾-	.18
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	.16
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	.19
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½-	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.18
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20 -	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.21¼-	.40
powd., bbls	lb.	.31¾-	.50
Root, bls.	lb.	.05½-	.08
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.50 -	.55
powd., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, ngs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50 -	—
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50 -	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	12.50 -	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	10.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	10.50 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00 -	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	ton.	25.10 -	26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton	11.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.75 -	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton.	14.50 -	23.65
Quincy, Ill.	ton.	10.00 -	13.00
Reddick, Fla.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	10.25 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50 -	—
York, Pa.	ton.	15.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	14.50 -	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	14.00 -	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	13.00 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50 -	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich.	ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.00 -	—
North Tazewell, Va.	ton	12.75 -	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00 -	12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00 -	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	17.00 -	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00 -	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	17.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	15.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50 -	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00 -	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich.	ton	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	13.00 -	—
North Tazewell, Va.	ton	12.75 -	—
Reddick, Fla	ton	16.00 -	—
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25 -	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	13.50 -	—
Winooski, Vt	ton	17.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	16.50 -	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd, bgs, works	ton.	3.50 -	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms.	lb.	5.35 -	6.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms.	lb.	6.75 -	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	5.45 -	5.90
96-98%, dms.	lb.	6.05 -	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.35 -	5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works	lb.	2.20 -	—
dms., dealers, dms.	lb.	2.10 -	—
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works.	lb.	2.75 -	3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34 -	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40 -	.41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.	65.50	-66.00
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	63.50	-64.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65 -	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb	2.10 -	2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms.	lb.	.80 -	1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95 -	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.85 -	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	12.00	-14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms.	lb.	.91 -	1.05
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.65 -	.66
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75 -	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. 1	lb.	.35 -	—
Lovage root, imported, bls.	lb.	.65 -	.75
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95 -	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots	kilo	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.05 -	—
West Indian, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.88 -	—
broken, cs	lb.	.70 -	.72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works	lb.	.32 -	.34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.31 -	—
USP, light, ctns.	lb.	.34 -	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.36 -	.38



the *Versenes**

LIGHT ON THE VERSENES

"Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. The Versenes form soluble non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

THERE ARE SEVEN

VERSENE REGULAR (the original Versene) inactivates all metallic ions but is not particularly effective for complexing iron in alkaline solutions. (liquid or powder)

VERSENE Fe_3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the normal pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc. (47% solution)

VERSENE Fe_3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe_3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions. (Powder or liquid)

VERSENE-T complexes ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution. (55.5% solution)

DI-SODIUM VERSENATE DI-HYDRATE (dry powder) an Analytical Reagent grade of Versene Regular for research and analytical purposes.

(A) VERSENATE INDICATOR (alcohol solution) Color indicator for Versenate method of water analysis.

CALCIUM DI-SODIUM VERSENATE (25% solution) Chemically Pure grade material for use as stabilizers in drugs, vitamins, pharmaceuticals.

LEAD DI-SODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution) Preformed complex for use in vinyl plastics.

The Versenes give you mole-for-mole control over cations in solution. They are made only by the Bersworth Chemical Company under processes originated, developed and patented by F. C. Bersworth. Quality-control over manufacture is so high that uniform complexing power is guaranteed.

VERSENES*-MADE FOR YOU

Gladly will we share with you our quarter-century of experience in pioneering the polyamines. Samples for experiment will be provided on request and without obligation. Ask for Technical Bulletin #2. Chemical Counsel available. Write Dept. F. Send for prices.

*Trade Mark Registered

VERSENE* WATER TEST KIT. Tells total hardness in 2 minutes. Accurate to 1 gr. per gal. Versenate method. Complete with instructions $5.00 postpaid.

"Chemistry's most precise chemicals"

BERSWORTH CHEMICAL CO.
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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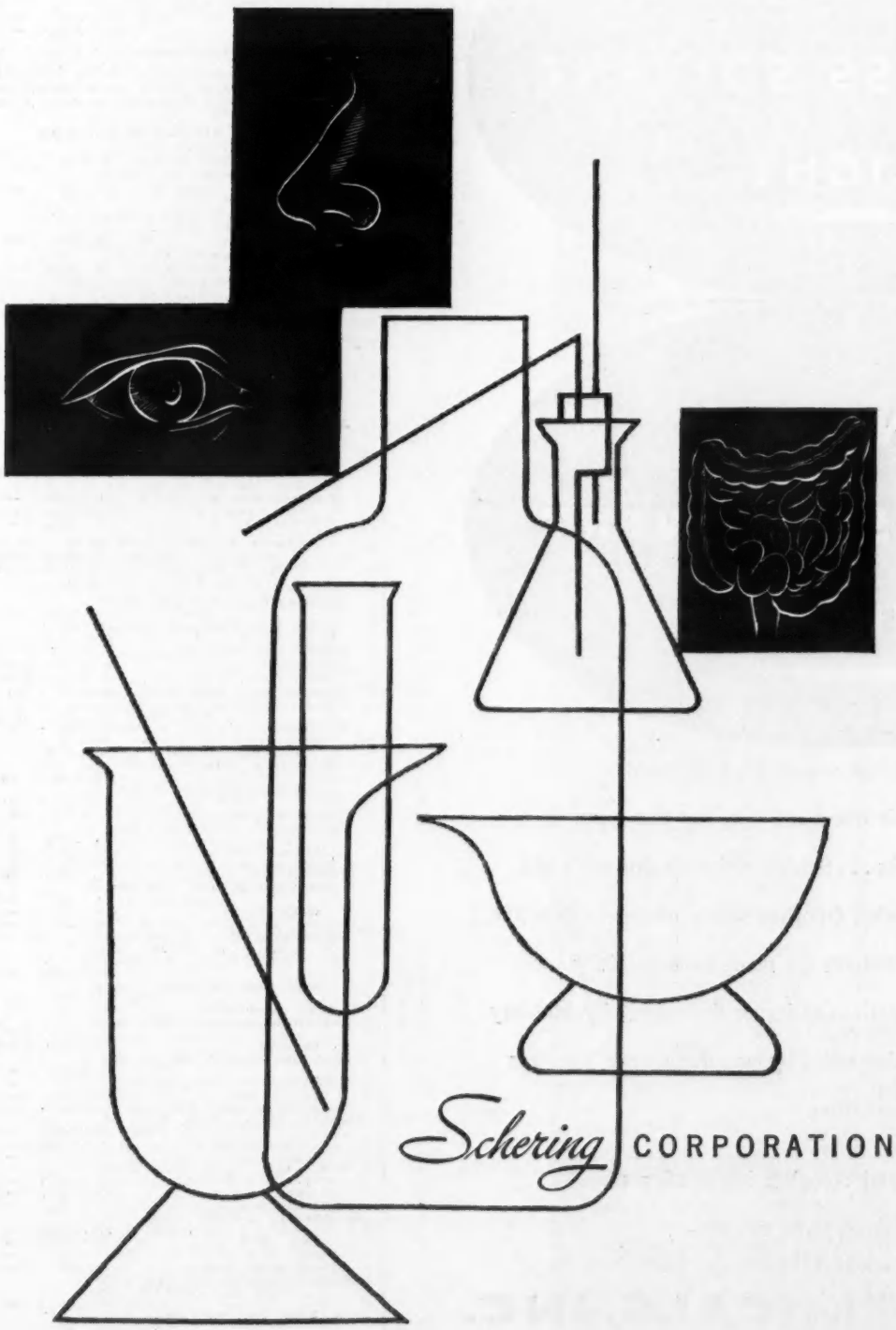
Midwest Agent: Kraft Chemical Co., Inc., 917 W. 18th Street, Chicago Wesatch Chemical Co., Salt Lake City, Utah
Southwest Agents: Borada & Page, Kansas City, Mo., Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Wichita, Dallas, Houston, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, St. Louis
Chas S. Tanner Co., 1815 Liberty Life Bldg., Charlotte, North Carolina
Siegel Chemical Co., Brooklyn, New York

THERE'S SOMETHING SPECIAL IN

Schering SULFONAMIDES

Just as in the hormone and antihistamine fields, Schering manufactures outstanding products in the sulfonamide field. Each of the Schering sulfonamides has special features that can make *your* product a preferred one.



SULFACETAMIDE

Unsurpassed safety and effectiveness—"the sulfonamide of choice" for your sulfonamide combination.

SODIUM SULFACETAMIDE

A "natural" for eye or nose infections—the only sulfonamide soluble in 30% concentration at physiologic pH.

PHTHALYLSULFACETAMIDE

Used for intestinal infections, this sulfonamide stays in the gut—where needed—without producing detectable blood levels.

The Schering sulfonamides can be supplied in bulk in any amount you need.

Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY

SCHERING

Bulk Sales Division

Magnesite—Methylcellulose

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. 13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton.49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Mandrake root, bls lb. .30 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls, divd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd, dms, works lb. .20 - .23
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs, divd. East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 5½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd, S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., divd., S. E. ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E. ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.58.50 -60.00
Manna flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, Cont'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb. .19½- .20
French, bls lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, nota gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.10 - 6.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.50 - 7.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —

Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nn. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd. fib. dms. lb 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13¾- .14¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., divd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, divd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., divd gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., divd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, divd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Claif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher

synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., divd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, divd. E gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, redd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .83

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SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT LIGHT
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IBP.....350°F EP.....400°F
Kauri-Butanol Value.....26

SINCLAIR ODORLESS SOLVENT HEAVY
Distillation Range
IBP.....375°F EP.....465°F
Kauri-Butanol Value.....25

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Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb 46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - —
Methylionone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns. lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms. dlvd lb 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt allld. E lb. .08½- —
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allld., E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allld. E lb. .08¼- —
c.l. lb. .12 - .14
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11 - —
New York gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal, 57% Mo, powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allld. or dlvd. E. lb .10½- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis to. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .30¾- —
tanks, same basis to. .28 - —
Monoethylanilnaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. allld. lb. .51 - .57
t.c.l. frt. allld lb. .52 .58
tanks, frt. allld lb. .50 .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis to. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms lb 1.50 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05¾- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾- —

Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see a)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .035 - .039
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .76
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .43
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. allld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 500-lb. dms., manufacturers, frt. allld lb. .925 - —
50-lb., dms., dealers, frt. allld. lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, dealers, frt. allld., on 200 lbs. lb. 1.20 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide cpvs lb 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. allld lb. .10½- .11½
t.c.l., frt allld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt allld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 16-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .36 .38
250-400, 600 1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Nitrocellulose spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same oasis lb 46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb .44 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 45 .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane dms dlvd E of Rockies. lb 25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N. basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit-ton 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1. dms. dlvd E of Rockies lb .23¼- —
2, dms dlvd E of Rockies lb 25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb .33¼- —
t.c.l., works lb .33¾- —
tanks, works lb .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb 38 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian bgs lb 31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .33 - .34
shrivels, bgs lb. .32½- .33
West Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26¼
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .14

Calco

PARA AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

is generally accepted as a valuable adjunct to tuberculosis therapy. Used in conjunction with streptomycin, Para Aminosalicylic Acid makes possible a very substantial prolongation of the period of chemotherapy, with added benefit to the patient. This is because of its own distinct antibacterial effect, which retards the multiplication of streptomycin-resistant strains of the bacillus. In some non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, PAS alone has been recommended as a valuable therapeutic agent. Under certain circumstances in lung disease, the administration of PAS alone provides antibacterial control while streptomycin is reserved for a period of critical need.' The Calcium Salt of PAS is now available (U. S. Patent pending) and has been found to offer several distinct advantages.

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Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
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Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Phthalylsulfacetamide
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

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TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Octane—Oil, Sardine

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. 25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.30
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb .55 .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb.70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks

Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.11.25 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. 65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.85
tech., cns lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Calamus, cns lb 10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .40
white, dms lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb.10.50 -11.50
rectified, cns lb.11.00 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010- —
l.c.l. lb. .3060- —
tanks lb. .2910- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2760- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2400- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
l.c.l. lb. .2700- —
tanks lb. .2550- —

Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2475- —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- —
tanks lb. .2375- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. 23 - 23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .45 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.190.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb 55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.23.00 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .55 - .90
Java, true, cns lb 1.10 1.90
Java-type cns. lb. .53 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.50 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .16½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .15¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refined, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .15 - —
Valley lb. .15 - —
Texas lb. .14¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02⅞- —

Oil, cottonseed, crude, raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .01½- —
salad, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .18 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - 12⅛
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 190

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.25 -11.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 9.75 -11.75
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12¼- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 - 14⅛
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hemlock cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Messina, cns lb. 5.85 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.10 - 6.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1770- —
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- .1520
New York lb. .1625- .1645
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1655- .1675
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .07½ Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.190.00 - —
petale, bots lb.40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars lb. .23¼- .23½
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .13 - .13⅛
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.75 - 2.80
foots, dms lb. .15 15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 4.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms., spot lb. .1170- .1400
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .16¾- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.00 - 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .22¼- —
refined, dms. lb. .27½- .28
tanks lb. .26 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist. USP, dms lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 70½ —
l.c.l. gal. 76½ —
ex whse gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 —
tanks, same basis lb .10 —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17¼- .17½
Red (see Acid oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- .15
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.50.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - .90
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Sage, clary, bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish, cns lb 90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb.10.00 -11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.

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Oil, sassafras, artificial, dms.... lb. .48 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. ..... lb No stocks.
Sesame, retd., dms ..... lb. .36 .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 31.00 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.... lb. .12¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y. lb. .08¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.... lb. .02¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16⅞- —
tanks ..... lb. .14⅞- —
clarified, dms., c.l..... lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¾- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16⅞- .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .15⅛- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 8.25 - 9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1420- .1470
tankcars ..... lb. .1270- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms.... lb. .1300- .1350
tankcars ..... lb. .1150- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern cns ..... lb. 2.00 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works..... lb. .02¼ .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .06¼ .07¼
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .06½ .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. 05 06
Tallow, acidless, dms..... lb. .11 - .11½
Tansy, dms ..... lb 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. .50½- —
whse. ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works..... gal. .35 - —
rectified NF l.c.l., dms ex. tra, works, South. gal. .90 - —
whse N.Y.C..... gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see I)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns ..... lb 2.25 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y..... lb. .30½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .30½- .31
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .28¾- .29
mills ..... lb. .27¾ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.... lb 20 40
Veviter, Bourbon, cns..... lb. 19.00 -21.50
Haitian, cns..... lb. 15.00 -22.50
Java, cns..... lb. 25.00 -35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 28.00 -35.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms. c.l gal. 51½ 54½
l.c.l. gal. 56½ 57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l .... gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. 57½ 58½
NF 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½ .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½ .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.... gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. 71 71½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l. gal. .69½ 73
l.c.l. gal. 74½ 76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. 77½ 78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l gal. 77 80
l.c.l gal 83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil tung).
Wormseed, cns..... lb. 8.25 - 9.50
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots..... lb. 30.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots..... lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l works ton 10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1860- —
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls ..... lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter Haitian, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls..... lb. .16 - .18
Oregano Italian, bgs..... lb. .24 Nom.
Mexican, bgs., afloat..... lb. .35 Nom.
Portugese, bgs., afloat..... lb. .20 Nom.
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .29 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .35 - .38
Verona, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls ..... lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l..... lb. .70 - —
l.c.l ..... lb. .72 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin dms. dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .140 —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 09¾ .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene dms lb. 20 .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms. c.l., works lb. 14½ —
l.c.l. works lb. 15 —
tanks works lb. 13 —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb 75 —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 —
Orthonitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. 11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms. works lb 1.00 —
Orthophenylphenol fib dms. works. lb. .20 .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol dms., c.l., works lb. 43¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. 46¾ —
tanks, works lb. 41¾ —
Orthotoluidin dms., c.l., works lb 23 —
l.c.l. same basis lb 24 —
tanks, same basis lb. 22 —
Osage orange, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 40 —
extract, liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 19 —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabain, USP, bots..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb lots or more lb. 6.00 —
not extract, powdered 5-lb lots or more lb. 4.35 —
Oxyquinolin sulphate cns., 100 lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 5.17

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb lots or more lb 5.75 —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots, works, frt adjust kilo 90.00 —
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.50
white, fib. dms..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika Algerian, bgs..... lb 27 28
Czech bgs..... lb. .34 - .35
Moroccan bgs. ..... lb. .24 .25
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .42 .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works..... lb. .97 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde, dms., works adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol dms. frt alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin dms., frt. alld., E of Miss lb. 75 —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt alld lb 73 82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .34½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .35½- —
Paracresol 98%, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 49 —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb .51 —
Methylether cns ..... lb 2.15 2.50
Paracymene dms. 50-gal lots or more, works gal 2.50 —
smaller lots gal 3.00 —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots lb 55 —
Paradichlorobenzene dms. c.l., works, frt., alld. E. of Rockies lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .17 —
USP X, fib dms., c.l ..... lb. .198 —
10,000-lb lots ..... lb .198 —
1,000-lb lots ..... lb .198 —
smaller lots ..... lb .208 —
Paraffin crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined 122-124 ASTM loose, c.l., rfy lb. 0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. 0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. 0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. 0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. 0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns. c.l., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde tech., 91% powd. bgs. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 17 —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb 12 —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 13½- —
Paraldehyde, tech 98% 55-gal. dms. c.l., works lb. 1385- 1650
l.c.l., works lb. 1485- 1750
tanks, works ..... lb. 1200 1500
Paranitroanilin, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 48½ —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 51⅛ —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works lb. .26 - .27
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs. frt alld lb. 36 —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works..... lb. 1.00 - —

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...ylenediamine—Phenolphthalein

...enediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
...d., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
...phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
...me basis	lb.	.42	—
...-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
...me basis	lb.	.28½	—
...spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	.59
...., works	lb.	1.50	—
...-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
...orks	lb.	.27	—
...rks	lb.	.25	—
...sulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	.66
...is., works	lb.	.70	—
...., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
... flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	—
...., frt. alld	lb.	.60	.61
...n, dealer, distributor, ...s., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	.40
..., same basis	lb.	.37	.33
...er herb. bls	lb	.25	.29
..., 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	67.50	76.00
...ivent, same basis	ton.	65.00	66.00
...ous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
...owd., bbls	lb.	1.50	—
... crystalline, potassium, ..., bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	—
... bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	—
...terile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.46	—
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	.45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Japanese hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.44	.45
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.64	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.46	.46½
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.30	.32
Tukish, bgs.	lb.	.29	.30
Unganda, bgs.	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.43	.44
white, bgs.	lb.	1.42	1.43
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms.	lb.	.65	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.45
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅛	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05¾	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜	.06¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.755
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.63
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.65
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.16	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.17	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.08	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.05	—
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.13	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.11	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.17	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.14	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.08	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.1025	.133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375	—
No. 3	gal.	.06	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0625	.0975
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725	.0775
range	gal.	.0875	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075	.1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025	.1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225° F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles.	gal.	.163	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12378
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	—
East coast, tanks N.J.-N.Y.	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	—
Boston	gal.	.165	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif	gal.	.244	—
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas.	gal.	.24	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 360-385 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49°C. m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27 C. m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.31
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34¼	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	—
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'd California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.168	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	—
San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	—
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Newark	gal.	.185	—
New York	gal.	.183	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.14	.15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
oil-soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works.	lb.	.175	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	.185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret, drums, c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.17½	.18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.13	1.17

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Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb., .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms., works lb 1.15 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27 00 -37.50
Phenylcarbetnoxy pyrazolone 250-lb fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb dms. dlvd E lb 4 00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb .69½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 70 —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots lb 4.05 4 50
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 —
purified bots works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol comi. fib dms., works lb 6.40 —
C.P., bots. fib dms lb.17 00 -17 25
tech fib dms works lb 10 45 —
Phosgene 150-lb cvls works lb 27½ —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D.
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.88 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.48 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.48 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.48 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 5.15 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31%P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton. 5.35 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines.short ton 5.70 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus red amorphous cs. lb 46 47
dms lb 44 45
yellow, cns., works lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
dms., export lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works frt equald lb 22 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. 21½ —
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves bgs lb. .16 .17
Picoline (See Alpha Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Mexican, bgs lb. .21 - .21½
Pinetar, refort. dms., incl. c.l., works lb. 0511- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 0568- —
whse lb 0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.95 Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French t.o. dextro, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide dms, dlvd E lb 5.00 5.30
Cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 4.20 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy domestic dms., mc c.l. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9 80 -10 25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .02¼ .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., t.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal works oz.90 00 -93.00
Pleurisy root bls lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.00 -11.20
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, works lb.
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½ - .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½ - —
standard, bgs lb. .35½ - .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
t.c.l. lb. .34½ - —
standard, bgs., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
Polish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.10 75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.625 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
Potash caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ 15½
Potassium bichromate in crums ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs or more, lb. .50 .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 .57
Bromide, USP gran, bbls, kgs, lb. .34 —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb .16½ 18
powd., bbls, dms lb 21 23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
t.c.l. works lb .10 .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., works lb .10¾ .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb .13 .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb .32 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb 15 .17
powd., dms lb 24 .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .33½ .36
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .37½ - .38½
powder, dms lb. .40½ .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms lb .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb 2.15 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP pellets 100 lb. dms 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½ .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. dms lb. .20 - .21
powd. dms lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom, 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N M., unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms lb. .30 .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton 261 00 —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton 266 00 —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½ .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾ - .30½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls, works, lb. .16½ .18½
Prussiate red, kgs lb. .60 .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½ - —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.65
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks works 100 lbs 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
t.c.l., 5 dms., works. 100 lbs 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 6.35

MINERALS International CHEMICALS

caustic potash

manufacturing
refining
mining

CAUSTIC POTASH
all standard grades

CARBONATE OF POTASH
all standard grades

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
refined and technical grades

SULFATE OF POTASH

LIQUID CHLORINE

FERRIC CHLORIDE

consistently low in iron, copper, nickel.. purity you can depend on for quality soap

With caustic potash that's virtually free of impurities, you can produce soap of the quality that wins and keeps consumer loyalty. You can depend on *International* for caustic potash in the purity you want. You can always be sure of shipments to your exact specifications, in the quantities you need, and with deliveries when you request them. Whatever grade of caustic potash you need, whether for soap or any other product, you'll find *International* a dependable source of supply because of its large and efficient facilities for mining, refining and manufacturing of potash and potash chemicals.

FOR SOAP MAKING
Special low iron grade—45 to 50%.
Available in 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

FOR GENERAL CHEMICAL USE
Solid—90%. Available in 700 lb. drums.
Flake—90%. Available in 100, 225 and 400 lb. drums.
Granular—90%. Available in 100, 225 and 500 lb. drums.
Broken—90%. Available in 100 and 450 lb. drums.
Liquid, low iron, a sparkling clear water-white solution of 45%. Available in tank cars and 675 lb. drums.
American Selected Walnut. Available in 100 and 225 lb. drums.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6

Potassium Silicofluoride—Red. KB Base

Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works. lb. .09 - .09½
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E .. lb. .703 - .759
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton 36 25 —
NF VII cryst. dms lb 31 .33
gran. dms. lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulphocyanide cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb 12½ —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾ —
1-ton lot or less works lb. .13 —
Potassium magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 16 00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 —
t.c.l. works lb .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .85 - —
Acetate bots gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb 70 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 .61
Procaine hydrochloride USP, cms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .107½ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
t.c.l. same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .19½- .20½
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
t.c.l. same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same oasis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55 10 - 55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .48 - .52
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .33 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works, long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 16 75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works. lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. 08¼ —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb .11 31 64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb .25 .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb .40 —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb .19 —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 195.00 -197.00
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., trt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton Pa., E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000 lbs. works lb 4.22 —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .07 —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs, lb 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls. c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer bbls lb .52 —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.62 - —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1 95 —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidines).

VERSATILE

VICTOR CHEMICALS

Victor Take-Hold® . . . food for transplanting . . . promotes faster growth, greater yield.

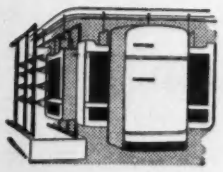
PHOSPHORUS, PHOSPHATES, FORMATES, AND OXALATES OFFER ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES FOR PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT

Do you have a product problem? If so, it will pay you to consider the application of versatile Victor Chemicals.

For over 55 years, Victor phosphorus compounds, phosphates, formates, and oxalates have been helping industry produce better products, more efficiently, and more economically. The unusual properties of these versatile chemicals may suggest ways and means of improving your products or process.

Why not acquaint yourself with the opportunities offered by versatile Victor Chemicals? Write today for informative booklet which describes Victor Chemicals and their many uses. Our *Laboratories* and *Product Problem Clinic* are at your disposal. We shall be pleased to work with you. Victor Chemical Works, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

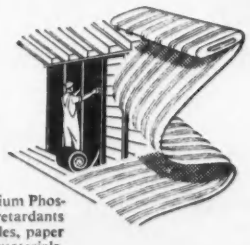
Victor Sodium phosphates for soap and synthetic detergents, water softening, conditioning clays, manufacturing foods.



Victor Phosphoric Acid for metal cleaning. Effective rust preventive; provides better adhesion between paint and metal.

Victor Protan® Sodium Formate cuts tanning time and improves finished products.

Victor Calcium Phosphates for mineral enrichment, leavening agents and conditioners.



Victor Ammonium Phosphates . . . fire retardants for wood, textiles, paper and insulating materials.

Chicago Heights, Illinois

Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee

Victor, Florida

Nashville, Tennessee

Morrisville, Pennsylvania

Silver Bow, Montana

A. R. Mess Division South Gate, California

Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran, powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots lb. .33½ - .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs. lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls. lb 07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb 20.00 —
tech., bbls. works lb 16.50 —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo. 25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms. kilo. 27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib, dms. kilo. 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs. works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols lb. .60 .65
Saffron, Mexican bls lb 95 .98
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms. lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls lb 09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls. lb. .38 - .39
Greek, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Spanish, stemless, bls. lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs. lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.05 —
fib, dms lb 1.07 1.08
Powdered salol, 2c higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm lb 2.75 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls. lb. .17 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .35 - .42
select, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls. lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000 lbs lb 30½ —
smaller lots lb 31 32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls. lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Turkish, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500 oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb 15 —
Blue, ctns lb. 18 —
Snakeroot, Canada bls lb 75 .80
Soapbark, bls. lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls. lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.35 4.13
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.95 6.77
Soda caustic, liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50% rayon type tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.63 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 4.55 5.05
Sal bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 —
Soda-lime, USP, dms. lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate anhyd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dms lb. 12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd. dms. ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite dms. c.l., works lb. 13½ —
l.c.l. dms works lb. .14¼ 15¼
solution dms. works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo. 21.25 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
1 kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500 gram lots, bots kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½ .46
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ .12
Bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1375 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1415 - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs. works, lb. .34 .38
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs. lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate cryst, dms. c.l. works, lb .08¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .08¾ .09¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP dms. lb 05 .12
Chlorite tech. dms. works lb 58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. 12¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13 .13¼

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BC-4

Sodium Citrate—Sodium Tungstate

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms .....lb. .22½- .23½
USP XIV gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ¼c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .83 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000 lbs .....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 - 21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.....lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ....lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. .....lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.66 - —

Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. 16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse .....ton.124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —

Sodium metallic, tanks, works....lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .83 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Gulf, Pac. whse. ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms .....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-animosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. 3.80 - 4.25

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- .28⅛
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.05 - —
frt., equald.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms .....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 -
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.35
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works....ton.32.50 - 55.00
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 075 - .075
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .617 - .660
Stearate tech, dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works .....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ...lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grd. bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms .....lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib dms .....lb. .17½ - .19
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls .....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100%..ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l., works lb. 10¼- —
5 tons works lb. 10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb 44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs. works lb .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb 38 - 40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.90 - —

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .33 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton tots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.68.00 -68.50
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb 1.60 - —
white, bls. lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .0875- .0950
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works lb. .10¼ .11
Oxalate, bbls, works lb No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56 70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine NF powd. cans. 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20

Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton.28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton.27.50- 30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs. mines 100 lbs 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.43 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .38

Sulphur monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
washed, NF bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.120.00 - —
ground, same basis short-ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate run of pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla unit-ton 91 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. 1.35 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
Imp Canadian, grd., bgs. c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra lb. .04¼- —
fancy, bleachable lb. .04½- —
No. 1 lb. .04 - —
special lb. .04½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., c.l lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I. bbls lb 11 .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, ex whse., bgs lb. .09½- .10
AA, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., trt. equald gal. .47 .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. 45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb. 65 .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 .59
dms. lb. .57 .60
USP, powd. bbls., dms. kgs lb. .61 .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 .25¼
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69

Looking for sheep's wool under the sea

THE "WOOL" taken from the ocean bottom is a *sponge*—Keys Sheep's Wool—native to our Florida coast. It's highly prized because it is said to hold more water than any other natural sponge of equal size.

Just as some sponges have greater capacity than others . . . so it is with lacquer solvents. MEK (methyl ethyl ketone) will hold more lacquer solids because it has superior *solvency*. This means that lacquers containing MEK offer greater covering power at the same spraying viscosity.

MEK is the Number One low-boiling active solvent for both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers. Leading formulators have found that MEK cannot be replaced directly by any other solvent without loss in quality or increase in cost.

MEK is one of the Shell "quality group" of solvents, which includes—among others—MIBK, MIBC, and IPA. Your Shell Chemical representative will be happy to discuss the advantages to be gained from using MEK in your formulations.

MEK

We will be glad to send you the complete story on MEK, with the latest laboratory-proved information for lacquer formulators.

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Terpineol—Vanadium Pentoxide

Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .74 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline, anhydrous, or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .8897-1.104
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .785 - .885
Metal lb. .98 - .98½
Oxide, dms. lb. .97 - .98
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .953 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .776 - .786
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - .06½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base.
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Toludin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz tins, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ - .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- .14½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
Madras, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

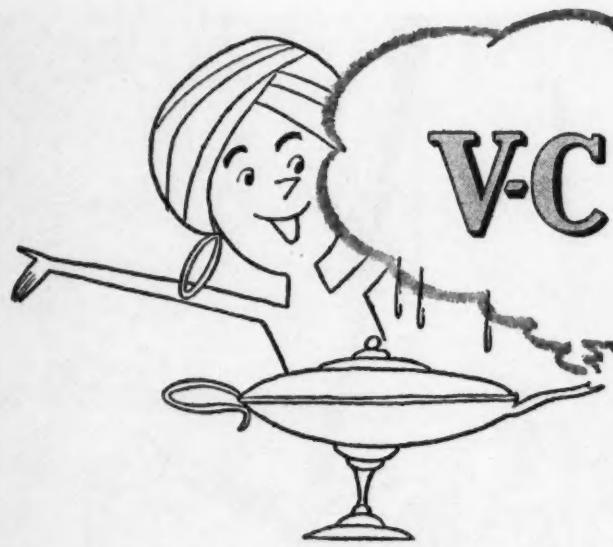
U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N. bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33

—Continued on page 45



V-C P_2O_5 works wonders with water

Whether you are manufacturing cleansers or water softeners, processing textiles or cheese, dispersing clay or treating boiler water, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of V-C Sodium Phosphates. Their water-softening ability, emulsification and dispersion properties and free-rinsing quality over a wide range of uses are outstanding. Examine the individual characteristics of each V-C Sodium Phosphate, outlined below, then write for full details.

V-C DSP (Disodium Phosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 48.0%; less than 2% moisture. The pH of a 1% DSP solution is 9.0.

Physical Properties: Small white flakes, readily soluble giving a clear solution.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, emulsifies fats and oils, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, is a good buffer.

Advantages: Anhydrous DSP contains no water of crystallization as does the duohydrate DSP or crystalline (12 H_2O) DSP. Very economical, less alkaline than TSP, excellent water softener.

Uses: Boiler water treatment to control caustic embrittlement, textile cleaning, manual cleansers, plasticizer in the manufacture of processed cheese, and many other uses.

V-C TSP (Trisodium Phosphate)

Specifications: Surpasses requirements of Federal Specification O-T-671a and ASTM Specification D538-44. P_2O_5 content is 18.5%. The pH of a 1% TSP solution is 11.8.

Physical Properties: Easily soluble white crystals.

Characteristics: Readily emulsifies fats and oils, softens water, "deflocculates" or suspends solids, rinses clear.

Advantages: Has higher alkalinity than DSP or polyphosphates. Good water softener. Economical.

Uses: For manufacture of cleansers, cleaning compounds, soaps and water softeners. Also for metal cleaning, boiler water treatment, textile processing, and other uses.

V-C STPP (Sodium Tripolyphosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 57%; less than 1% moisture; calcium value, 10. The pH of a 1% STPP solution is 9.8.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Mild alkalinity, good sequestering agent, very effective peptizing agent, fairly stable.

Advantages: Greater sequestering power than TSPP. Cheaper than organic sequestrants. More stable than other polyphosphates except TSPP.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, boiler feedwater treatment, industrial cleansers, textile processing, paper manufacturing, clay dispersing and many other uses.

V-C TSPP (Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate) Anhydrous

Specifications: Minimum P_2O_5 content is 53%; less than 1% moisture; 98.0% $Na_4P_2O_7$. The pH of a 1% solution is 10.2.

Physical Properties: Anhydrous white powder (finer than 20-mesh), soluble in water.

Characteristics: Exceptional water softening ability, high emulsification and dispersion properties, mild alkalinity, good buffering and rinsing properties, very stable.

Advantages: More stable than other polyphosphates. More economical than organic sequestrants and other polyphosphates.

Uses: Builder for synthetic detergents and soaps, mud treatment, water treatment, textile processing, industrial cleansers, cheese manufacture, cold water paints and other uses.

Elemental Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acids
Trisodium Phosphate
Disodium Phosphate-Anhydrous
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Ferrophosphorus
Sodium Metasilicate
Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate
Alkyl Phosphites
Other Organic Compounds of Phosphorus

VC CHEMICALS

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On the occasion of our 10th Anniversary

We wish to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to those who made our growth possible:

TO OUR CUSTOMERS throughout the world who have chosen our products and who have shared with us their great knowledge and experience—

TO OUR PROSPECTS who challenge us for solutions to their wax problems—

TO OUR ASSOCIATES, The Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise and The Cooperative Refinery Association, who have helped make it possible for us to feature a wax for every need—

TO OUR DISTRIBUTORS who helped us reach wide and diversified markets—

On this 10th Anniversary, we are happy to review our accomplishments, acknowledge our indebtedness to our friends and associates, and rededicate ourselves to serving the great wax consuming industries of the world.

With the joint daily efforts of our customers, prospects, associates, and distributors—plus those of our own Warwick Wax personnel—we expect in the next ten years to achieve even greater growth and offer continually greater service.

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Subsidiary Sun Chemical Corporation
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a complete line of WARWICK WAXES

Is Available For Prompt Delivery From The Following Locations

wax save this handy specification chart

Warwick Waxes—waxes of proved performance—offer you the broadest selection in the wax field. Whatever your product or your problem—for expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, our wax chemists are at your service. Get in touch with Warwick today...ask for our 1953 price list. Prompt delivery. *Stocks in principal cities.*

WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/ 5 sec.	COLOR N P A	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS* ONE	195-200	1-2	4-5	12-15	55-65	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-15	45-50	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4½-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	28-30	75-80	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	4-6	BROWN	14-16	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO WAX 180	180-185 180-185	4-7 4-7	WHITE BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO WAX 150-A	145-155 145-155	15-20 15-20	YELLOW 1-2 BROWN	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCOSINE	150-155	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	131-133	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
SUGAR CANE WAX	174-178	3 MAX.	TAN	23-28	65-77	VEGETABLE WAX

WARWICK WAX COMPANY, INC., SUBSIDIARY Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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MAXIMUM DURABILITY

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the only emulsifiable
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PENETRATION ONE-TWO

(melting point 195°-200°F)

- CARDIS-ONE is the hardest emulsifiable petroleum wax on the market.
- CARDIS-ONE gives films a deeper, richer gloss.
- CARDIS-ONE is available for prompt delivery—24 conveniently located distribution points are at your service.
- CARDIS-ONE is produced at the Warwick Wax Refinery, Chanute, Kansas... home of Cardis Waxes, America's most widely-used emulsifiable petroleum waxes.

For samples, specifications, suggested formulations, technical service, write:

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TECHNICANE WAX

500*

developed especially for the polish industry

offering these important advantages:

- complete miscibility with all vegetable and petroleum waxes
- guaranteed uniformity and purity, laboratory controlled and certified specifications
- always in dependable supply – the *only* domestically produced vegetable wax for the polish industry
- available for immediate delivery from 24 convenient distribution points

Exclusive domestic and world-wide distributors of sugar cane waxes.

Produced by the Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise, Gramercy, Lousiana Refinery

For further information, samples, technical data on Technicane 500, write:

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10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

a great new achievement in Sugar Cane Wax

DUPLICANE

517

developed especially for the

CARBON PAPER AND BUSINESS FORMS INDUSTRIES

Only Duplicane 517 has this combination of outstanding characteristics:

- **Superior flow producing (carbon dispersing) properties —out-performs imported vegetable waxes**
- **Excellent hardness, maintained with all vehicles used in the carbon paper industry**
- **Greater dispersing and dissolving action than imported vegetable waxes—effective on all types of dyestuffs and toners used in carbon paper**

Plus these important advantages —

- enhances the brilliance of duplicating carbons
- complete miscibility with all vegetable and petroleum waxes
- guaranteed uniformity and purity, laboratory controlled and certified specifications
- always in dependable supply—the *only* domestically produced vegetable wax for the carbon paper field*
- technical service by experts in carbon paper manufacture—the *only* vegetable wax offering this service to the industry
- available for immediate delivery from 24 convenient distribution points

*Produced by the Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise, Gramercy, Louisiana refinery.

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary Sugar CHEMICAL CORPORATION

For further information, samples, technical data on Duplicane 517, write:

10th Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City, New York

Exclusive domestic and world-wide distributors of sugar cane waxes.

warcosine

new, superior WHITE CERESINE-TYPE WAX*

PAPER COATINGS ● COSMETICS ● CANDLES ● CHEESE COATINGS ● CRAYONS ● PASTE POLISHES ● RUBBER COMPOSITIONS

Research-developed by wax specialists for manufacturers of paper products, cosmetics, paste polishes and rubber compositions, Warcosine offers exceptional competitive advantages. Warwick Wax chemists are prepared to work with you in developing formulations to meet your special requirements.

Export inquiries invited.

*Warcosine is not a blend of waxes. It is obtained from the solvent extraction of selected crudes and combines some of the characteristics of fully refined paraffin with highest quality plastic micro-waxes.

SPECIFICATIONS	
Melting Point, deg. F. ASTM	150-155
Penetration at 77 deg. F.	18-23
Penetration at 110 deg. F.	60-65
Specific Gravity at 60 deg. F.	0.9129
Specific Gravity at 158 deg. F.	0.7981
Specific Gravity at 210 deg. F.	0.7834
Baume Gravity at 210 deg. F.	48.7
Viscosity at 210 deg. F., cs	7.03
Refractive Index (Sodium D Line at 80 deg. C.)	1.4400
Corrosive properties:	
Reaction to Litmus paper	Neutral
Reaction to copper (72 Hrs. @ 158°F.)	No corrosion
Tensile Strength:	
Tinius Olsen Test, lbs./sq. in.	280
Perkins Test, lbs./sq. in.	204
Indiana Index	71
Dillon Test, lbs./sq. in.	210
Contraction due to cooling from 212 deg. F. to 160 deg. F. % per deg. F.	0.02
Color, Saybolt	28 min.
Odor and taste	None

Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Warcosine is produced in this modern refinery by the COOPERATIVE REFINERY ASSOCIATION Coffeyville, Kansas

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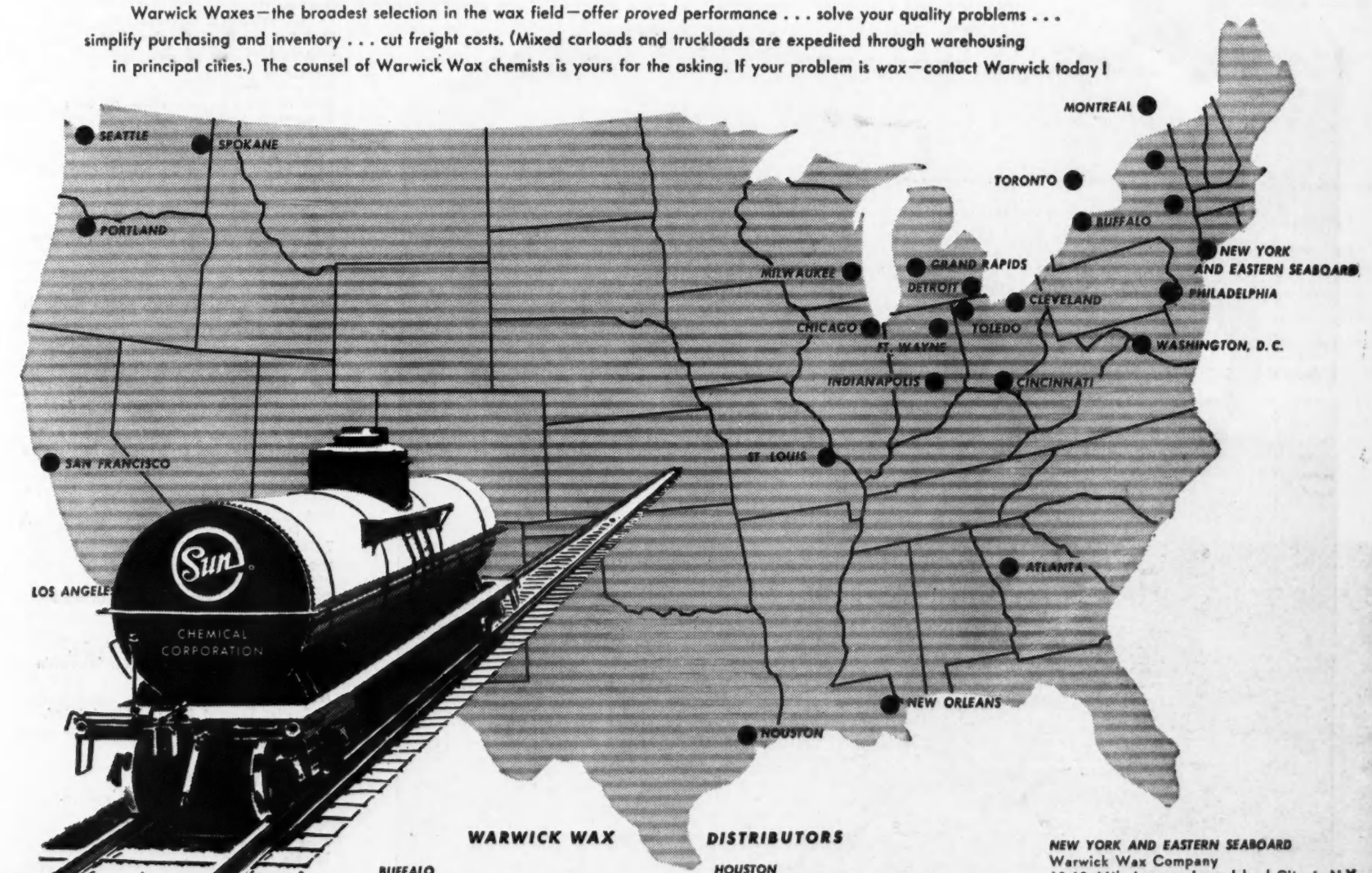
10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

trial lots of WARCOSINE WAX

at your plant within hours!

A phone call, wire or letter will bring one of the Warwick Wax trained experts to your plant, office or laboratory—with trial lots of Warcosine, with specifications, and quotations F.O.B. your plant.

Warwick Waxes—the broadest selection in the wax field—offer *proved* performance . . . solve your quality problems . . . simplify purchasing and inventory . . . cut freight costs. (Mixed carloads and truckloads are expedited through warehousing in principal cities.) The counsel of Warwick Wax chemists is yours for the asking. If your problem is *wax*—contact Warwick today!



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a complete line of WARWICK WAXES

Is Available For Prompt Delivery From The Following Locations

wax paper, cartons and containers made with
WARWICK WAXES
PARAFFIN
WARCO* 150 YELLOW
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WARCOSINE*
To obtain better results at lower cost in the paper industry, investigate Warwick Waxes. Ask for samples, technical data, and technical counsel... and our new 1953 price list.
BETTER WAXES FOR EVERY USE
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WHIPPED BUTTER
WHITE BREAD
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Current Prices

—Continued from page 38

Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.50	4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
whole, tins	lb.	4.50	5.00
Tahiti, cs	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs	lb.	6.50	
smaller lots	lb.	6.90	7.25
ex guaiacol tins, 25 lbs	lb	3.00	—
smaller lots	lb	3.05	3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots	lb	3.00	—
smaller lots tins	lb.	3.05	3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Butylether normal, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.30	—
tanks works	lb.	.27	—
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)			
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Methylether, cyls., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed, and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made

Pyridin ret dms, works	lb.	1.65	—

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm bots lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.025	—
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.03	—
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.035	—
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm bots., lots of 100 billion USP units.			
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.025	—
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units.		.03	—
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm.		.07¼	—
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units.		.12	—
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).			
palmitate liquid, 1,000,000 1,800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units.		.12	—
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units.		.12	—

B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B, (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast)
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram 295 00 —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm. 225 00 —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	1.95	2.00
tree bark, bls	lb.	.95	1.00
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd	lb.	1.95	—
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi	lb.	2.05	—
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi	lb.	2.15	—
Wattle bark, fair average of E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton.	103.00	-104.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock	ton	100 00	101 00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls.,	lb.	.1030-	—
solid E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra,	lb.	.1030-	—
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.1045-	—
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)			
Bayberry, bgs., spot	lb.	.42	.45
Bees, crude African, bgs	lb.	.46	.46½
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Central American, bgs	lb.	.57	.58
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.58	.59
refined, bleached, white, bricks.	lb.	.69	.71
slabs	lb.	.66	.67
yellow, bricks	lb.	.55	.56
slabs	lb.	.54	.55
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.75	.77
refined bgs	lb	77	79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.15	Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.13	- 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.14	- 1.16
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.36	- 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.34	- 1.36

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African	lb.	.72	—
Japan, bgs.	lb.	.21	.25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works	lb.	.13	.14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.11½	.12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.12½	.13½
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.25	.26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16	—
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17	—
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.14½	—
less than 20,000 lbs	lb.	.15½	—
white ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.28	—
Wax, microcrystalline, 190-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20	—
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.20½	—
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	—
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
Montan, dom., refined, bgs	lb.	.31	.32
German, crude, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Ouricury, ref., bgs.	lb.	.75	.77
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.28	.30
cakes, cs.	lb.	.29	.31
Sugar cane, crude, imp.	lb	43	—
refined, dom., works	lb.	.75	.80
spot	lb.	77¼	.82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed bls	lb.	.17	.18
White precipitate, USP powd. dms.,	lb	5.00	—
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd. 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works.	ton	6.00	10.00
smaller lots works	ton	6.50	15 00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton	16 00	-30.00
smaller lots works	ton	21 00	35 00
Paris white bgs., c.l.	ton.	24 00	-31.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton	18.00	-20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25 00	-35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls	lb.	06	07
thin, natural, bls	lb	.17	19
rossed, bls	lb	.19	22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada)			
Indigo root bls	lb	.30	.31
Yam root bls	lb	16	17
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	36 80	—
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	37 00	—
l.c.l. same basis	ton	42 00	55 00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	45.00	50 00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	51.75	57 50
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Levant, bgs	lb	4.25	4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls	lb	.35	.45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol cryst. 56°-58°C m.p. ret. dms., l.c.l., works frt equald.	lb.	.25	—
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis.	lb	.212	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.215	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.199	—
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	1.34	—
tanks, same basis	gal	1.20	—
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis	gal	1.46	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.49	—
tanks, same basis	gal	1.35	—
Xylidins, mixed dms	lb	.39	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works	gal.	.33	—
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.33	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30½	—
Chicago district	gal.	.33½	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.33	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.25	—
Hamilton Ohio	gal.	.32	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.31	—
Lackawanna N Y	gal.	.33	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.35	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal	.31	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia Pa	gal.	.33	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	—
Sparrows Point Md	gal.	.33	—
Terre Haute ind	gal.	.35	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.34¼	—
Youngstown O	gal.	.30½	—
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.33	—
Bayonne N J	gal.	.33	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.31	—
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal	.33	—
Providence, R I	gal	.33	—
Wood River, Ill	gal	.33	—

Y

Yara yara, cns	lb.	2.20	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	60	—

—Continued on page 81

"Why should you give blood? Ask me—I ought to know. I fought in Korea. But since then I've been through the biggest battle of all—the battle for life itself. And it was blood—and blood alone—that saved me. Don't know when I'll be in a position to start repaying my debt by giving some blood of my own. But I will—some day. You can count on it!"

All kinds of people give blood—for all kinds of reasons. But every reason for giving blood is a *special* reason . . . just as every American life that can be saved at any time and at any place . . . is special. So whatever *your* reason for giving blood, this you can be sure of: Whether it goes to a combat area, a local hospital, or for Civil Defense needs—this priceless, painless gift will some day save an American life!

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- ☐ Has your company given any recognition to donors?
- ☐ Do you have a Blood Donor Honor Roll in your company?
- ☐ Have you arranged to have a Bloodmobile make regular visits?
- ☐ Has your management endorsed the local Blood Donor Program?
- ☐ Have you informed employees of your company's plan of co-operation?
- ☐ Was this information given through Plant Bulletin or House Magazine?
- ☐ Have you conducted a Donor Pledge Campaign in your company?
- ☐ Have you set up a list of volunteers so that efficient plans can be made for scheduling donors?

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Volume 163 **May 18, 1953** **Number 20**

WHO Names for Drugs

While it may, at first sight, appear to be indicative on another aspect of the difficulty, almost impossibility, of fitting the United States into the new position which it must occupy in world affairs, the matter of nomenclature for the international pharmacopeia proposed by the World Health Organization is, in fact, of broader significance and connotation. It derives from the herculean task of setting up a really united organization of the nations of the globe. The peoples of the many nations, even of the relatively few which are fairly well acquainted among themselves, do not think from the same, or even similar basic concepts in any respect or along comparable lines.

Nomenclature in any area offers problems for which no guiding rules exist. Every industry; yes, every industrial group, has known those problems time and again, and the same is true in all areas of professional, technological, and scientific activity. Group after group faces the problem now and then and arrives at a solution satisfactory to itself—for the time being. Because not all pertinent circumstances or conditions can be known, there always comes a time when some selected designation is found to be an infringement on or an interference with a more or less established usage. Hence it is that the possibility today of finding and freely applying to a substance which is customarily designated by a multisyllabic term based on its molecular complexity some such simple name as alcohol or glycerin does not exist. A trade-name is the outcome, and although many such, e.g., aspirin, nylon, sooner or later become the popular designation, their use in commerce is hedged about by statutory provisions from which all sorts of troubles can come.

Quite naturally, when such a condition becomes worldwide, it becomes correspondingly more complex, and the selecting of a name for, say, a drug, which somebody somewhere has not used is a task which nobody and no body, whatever its composition, can perform. It is perfectly just that, in the naming of international pharmacopeia drugs, thorough search of all records of trade-names be a preliminary step. To what extent full information could thus be obtained it is impossible to say. Perhaps the WHO assembly can find a satisfactory means of avoiding the criticisms which are aimed at it under existing conditions. The job is being approached from a business and a political angle. But, the determination of what are "proper rules and regulations" which it is urged by business be applied is no simple thing.

On the other hand, it is not to be expected that, as has been suggested—not by business—the designating of a pharmacopeial or otherwise officially recognized drug by a trade-name be made illegal. Because that restriction would have to work both ways, the official recognition of privately discovered drugs would be greatly handicapped.

For National Neighborliness

Whatever the possibilities of one world may be politically, socially, or commercially, there can be one North America fairly close throughout in all but the political sense—and that really is of minor importance.

Much progress has been made in that direction in recent days by way of the personal contacts and conversations of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada. Those who believe in neighborliness among nations and peoples, as well as among communities and persons can find much to praise in the understanding so readily reached by Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. St. Laurent, especially as it points to the creation of a joint trade commission similar in construction to the joint board of defense which has functioned so commendably in many areas of mutual interest and cooperative purpose. Trade relations are, quite naturally, most important among the common objectives of the two neighbor-nations, the satisfactory pursuit of which has been forecast in the communique issued by the President and the Prime Minister following their conference.

It is encouraging also to see the dawning of a new political light on the joining of the United States and Canada in the construction and operation of a seaway in the St. Lawrence river. President Eisenhower and his cabinet have done much in their unanimous approval of the long debated joint undertaking. No little strength was added to that support by the frank statement of Mr. St. Laurent that Canada intended to go on with the project alone and "not waste any more months or years" in getting started. Members of congress are admitting that the project will be pushed through. They are, of course, doing the usual sort of talking for effect on individual voters by demanding that the interests of consumers of power be adequately assured. Just what will come when the pressure groups get busy in opposition to United States participation is, of course, a matter of politics. What the consumers in this country would get out of a wholly Canadian venture should get more than political consideration. Of course, it would have to be expected that the introduction of power from a Canadian source into this country would face the same sort of opposition that is being presented toward the piping of natural gas across the Northwest border from Canadian fields.

It is clear to anyone who has given any attention to the natural resources of North America that the comparatively recent contributions of iron ore from eastern Canada and petroleum from its western fields—to name but two of many materials available in that country—have been of great value to industry in the United States. Such an observer knows also that the investment of United States money in Canadian development of resources has all the promise of the much-advised putting of money into enterprises in all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere—and also has the additional assurance of safety. The establishment of a joint trade commission will do much to make the commercial neighborliness of the United States and Canada as pleasant as is the social neighborliness of their people. It might with desirable mutual benefit make the dividing line between the two countries as open to trade as it is to travel.

For the Bookshelf

POTASH MINING AND PRODUCTION. By L. Gares. POTASH UTILIZATION IN AGRICULTURE. By G. A. Cowie, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. Paper; 43 pages, 5½x8½ in. London: The Fertiliser Society, 44 Russell square, W.C. 1.

These are reprints of papers read at the society's meeting in February, this year. They are of timely value and give particular information. Mr. Gares is a French agronomic engineer; Mr. Cowie is well known for his broad study of the agricultural application of potash. Their respective titles will identify what they have to say. They say it in a way that informs in line with increasingly pressing needs.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By Romeo B. Wagner and Harry D. Zook. Cloth; 887 pages, 5¾x9 in. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $11.50.

This book is designed to summarize in one volume the methods of organic syntheses most widely used in the preparation of organic compounds involving mono- and di-functional compounds. The volume is so organized that each chapter is devoted to the preparation of compounds containing a particular functional group. A table of contents in the front of the book makes it an easy matter for the reader to immediately spot the functional group of compounds in which he is interested, and to turn quickly to the chapter involved.

A wide front of the synthetic organic picture is covered in this single volume, because the essential syntheses are given without cluttering the pages with detailed data that the reader is already likely to be familiar with, or knows where to find readily elsewhere.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

als. But the difference this time is the fact that the 27½ percent allowance is not under attack by the administration as was the case two years ago.

'Lifo' Accounting Survey

Only a comparatively small percentage of the chemical and allied products manufacturers—11 percent—use the land-in-first-out inventory accounting procedures, according to a survey just released by the office of business economics of the Department of Commerce. Of the firms contacted with an inventory book value at the end of 1951 of $3,064,000, only $339,000 represented "lifo" book value.

In comparison with other non-durable goods manufacturers, all other manufacturers except apparel and related products had a higher "lifo" percentage. In the petroleum and coal products industry it went up to 46 percent. Other groups ranged between 12 and 19 percent. It is a system of inventory accounting, however, that is gaining in use. The department says that it is gaining prominence especially in the machinery, rubber products, and stone, clay and glass industries.

For the most part the use of "lifo" in manufacturing is confined to large corporations. To a lesser extent, particularly in the petroleum and textile industries, the method has spread to medium-sized companies, but it is rarely used by small firms. On the basis of its findings, the department estimates that about 15 percent of the total book value of inventories held by all manufacturers at the end of 1951 was on a "lifo" basis.

Alcohol Drawback Modifications

The flavoring extract manufacturers would like to see the alcohol drawback law modified slightly so that they would not have to keep such a large part of their capital tied up for several months at a time in refundable taxes. They have induced several congressmen to introduce bills (H. R. 4493 and H. R. 4980) which would allow the filing of claims for drawback monthly, instead of quarterly as at present.

Under the internal revenue code, non-beverage industrial consumers of alcohol —chiefly the flavoring extract producers and drug manufacturers—are required to pay the full tax of $10.50 a proof gallon on alcohol consumed in their operations, but are ollowed to file for a drawback of $9.50 per gallon every three months. In the case of some consumers, this can amount to a considerable amount of capital tied up in a sort of revolving fund that is burdensome.

Some of the extract manufacturers talked it over with the Treasury last year, and while there are about 16,000 permittees, officials did not think a system of monthly drawbacks would create too great an administrative problem. The red tape involved in the drawback procedure would preclude the possibility of very many taking advantage of the monthly privilege. The matter hasn't been discussed with the new administration yet, however, so the final word on the Treasury's position is unknown.

Simplifying Government Procedures

The President's action in appointing a commission to simplify existing procedures in the operation of rule-making and adjudicating agencies of the federal government has found a welcome response in businessmen who must deal with these agencies. They have long complained of the delays, great expense and voluminous records required in some cases.

Among the agencies about which complaints have been chiefly heard are the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is not uncommon for cases to drag on in those agencies, not for months, but for years. The result is that such a large record is built up that when the cases move into the courts, they again run into long delays while the records are being reviewed. To a firm with limited resources, it becomes an unwarranted burden.

In announcing the appointment of the commission, Mr. Eisenhower explained that he is seeking to bring about a system of adjudication that will avoid unnecessary delays and expenses. Chief Justice Vinson, as chairman of the Judicial Conference of the United States which recommended to the President that something be done about the situation, has added his personal endorsement of the commission or conference, stating that the economical and efficient determination of serious controversies between citizens and the government presently are being impeded.

NSF-Congress Battle

The National Science Foundation is in a battle with congress over appropriations for fiscal year 1954. The house has slashed the budget request by more than 50 percent because the agency has not been more forceful in coordinating the research activities of the government and now it is appealing to the senate for relief.

When the foundation act was passed it was estimated that it would cast about $15,000,000 annually to run the agency. Congress has never given it this much. For fiscal year 1954, the agency asked for $12,250,000 and the house would only provide $5,724,400 with a warning that this would be the limit until it showed more signs of coordinating and eliminating duplication in research.

The foundation contends that the cut in appropriations will delay the coordination and elimination of duplication that the house seeks because the centralization cannot go forward until the foundation is financially able to carry forward those programs of other agencies which the administration desires to merge into the foundation's program. The house, however, can't understand why the funds appropriated to the other agencies for research cannot be transferred to the foundation when the program is transferred.

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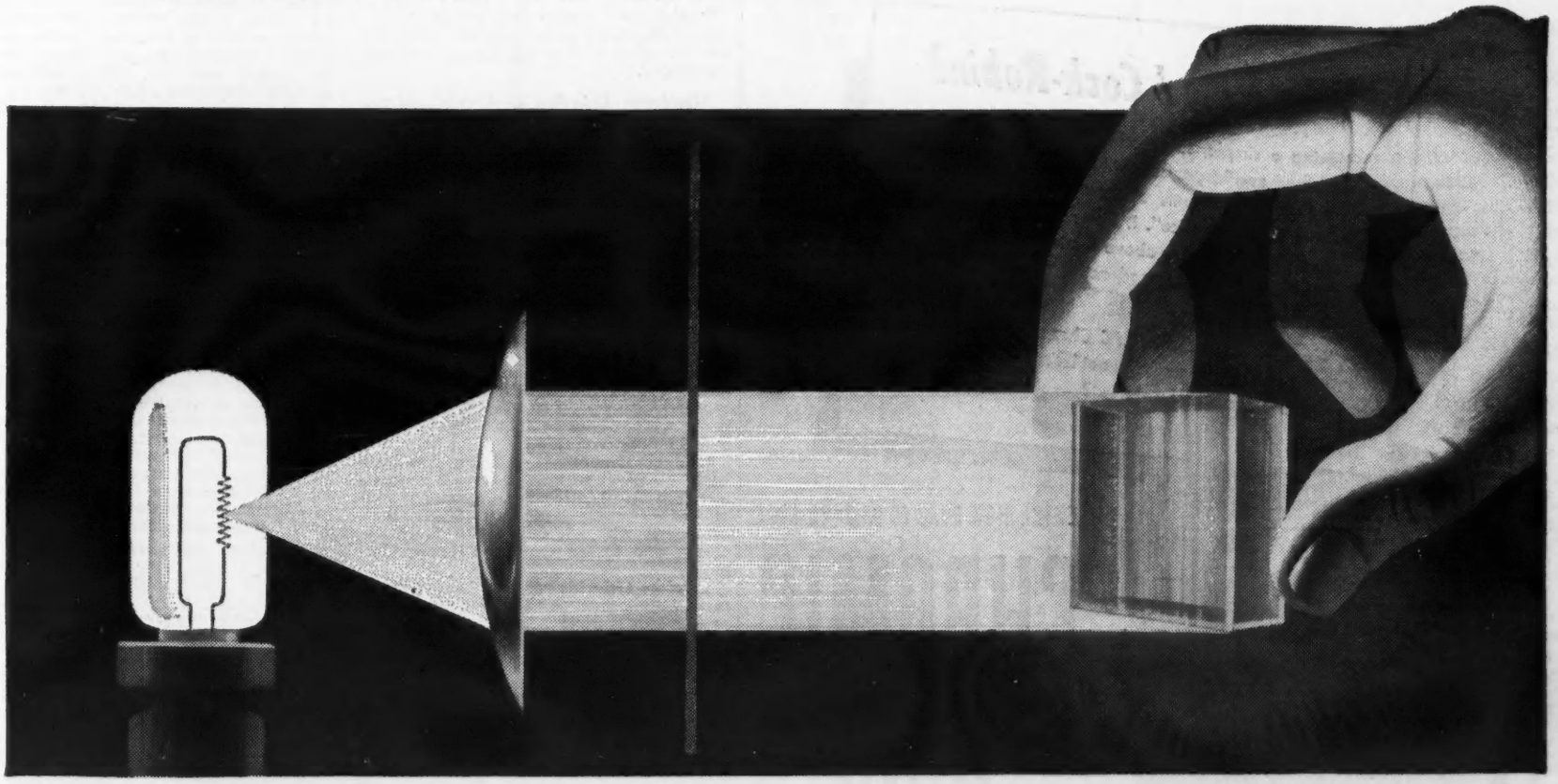

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Heavy Chemicals

Index was unchanged last week, advances and declines in prices did not offer a wide enough margin to alter the former figure. The refrigeration grade of methyl chloride in cylinders was advanced in price to cover accumulated costs of production. Copper metal responded fractionally to strong consumer demand and a tightening of spot stocks. The declines were confined to the tin based chemicals where a softening of metal prices permitted a downward revision of quotations. The markets were not unusually active as the instability of the metal has inspired a vein of caution among buyers. Quicksilver continued rather dormant with the tone not too firm at the close of the week.

A large producer of hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid has announced an advance in prices effective June 15. The late advance in sulphur prices has greatly stimulated buying interest in sulphuric acid under the belief that a general advance in prices will shortly be announced. In other directions the demand continued about steady with the exception of soda ash. Heavy buying of this chemical prior to the May 1 advance has apparently placed consumer inventory levels sufficiently high to last for a while. Liquid caustic soda was in good demand and so was chlorine.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals were generally lower in February than those reported for January 1953 and remained about the same as those reported for the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of the Census. Decreases from January were reported for 37 of the 48 chemicals included in this release while the production of nine increased. In comparison with the same month of last year, larger quantities were reported for 25 chemicals in February, 1953, while the quantities reported for 19 products were less.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 95.3 percent for the week ending May 9, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.2R in the preceding week and 89.8 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Chloride — Consumers are not finding supplies a problem at present. The market held steady at former price levels. February production of anhydrous was placed at 2,495 tons, compared with 2,881 for January and 2,684 tons in February, 1952. Output of liquid and crystals was 1,428 tons in February, against 1,575 in preceding month and 1,442 tons in February last year.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Heavy contract withdrawals are sustained and no appreciable easement from the tight supply condition could be noted. While the trade is looking for an advance in prices on July 1, no official announcement has been released to date. February production of synthetic amounted to 173,857 tons, compared with 188,882 in January and 151,632 tons in February, 1952.

Calcium Carbide—Production has been kept at a level to meet domestic requirements without difficulty. February output of commercial showed 61,913 tons, compared with 65,788 in the preceding month and 67,788 tons in February last year.

Calcium Chloride—Spring buying movement appeared to be gathering momentum as the dust control season progresses. So far, producers have been able to satisfy requirements promptly.

Calcium Phosphate—Dibasic production through February was placed at 7,696 tons, compared with 9,016 in January and 5,113 tons in February, 1952.

Carbon Dioxide—Liquid and gas production in February amounted to 12,853 tons, compared with a revised total of 12,984 in January and 13,503 tons in February last year. Solid (dry ice) output in February was 31,135 tons, against a revised total of 31,479 in the preceding month and 32,304 tons in February, 1952.

Chlorine—Market conditions last week did not change naterially from the preceding period. Stocks continued available with demand active and prices steady. Stocks of gas at the beginning of February totaled 87 tons, production amounted to 217,261 tons, consumption during the month was 210,597 tons, shipments and inter-plant transfers were 6,630 tons leaving stocks on hand at the close of the month 121 tons, compared with 442 tons for the corresponding date in 1952. Total stocks of liquid on February 1 were 22,456 tons, production during the month was 107,998 tons, consumption 13,740 tons, shipments and inter-plant transfers were 93,637 tons leaving stocks on February 28 at 23,077 tons, compared with 10,038 tons for the same date last year and 22,456 tons on January 31, 1953.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural inquiry has continued to increase mostly from potato planting areas with the exception of Maine. It was stated that around 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes are held in storage in Maine which the banks refuse to loan money and planters in that area are uncertain as to the outlook. Industrial demand continued active and steady. Export sales remained spotty. Current supply is adequate to meet requirements and prices are unchanged.

Glauber's Salt—Supply leaned toward the tight side although the market appeared to show a fair degree of balance. February production was placed at 15,703 tons, compared with a revised total of 18,363 tons in the preceding month and 14,460 tons in February, 1952.

Methyl Chloride—Refrigeration grade is priced higher to cover increased producing costs. The wholesale price breakdown shows 1,300 pound cylinders 40c. per pound, 140 pound cylinders, 100 pound cylinders and 60 pound cylinders 42c. per pound, 40 pound cylinders 46c. per pound, 15 pound cylinders 54c. per pound, 6 pound cylinders 67c. per pound and 3 pound cylinders 82c. per pound. Service 140 pound cylinders, 100 pound and 60 pound cylinders 57c. per pound, 40 pound cylinders 62c. per pound, 15 pound cylinders 70c. per pound, 6 pound cylinders 93c. per pound and 3 pound cylinders $1.13 per pound.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Consumer interest held at about normal dimensions with stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet requirements. February production amounted to 1,018 tons, compared with 1,178 in January and 1,108 tons in February, 1952. Phosphorus trichloride production during February was placed at 868 tons, against 854 in the preceding month and 906 tons in February, 1952.

Potash, Caustic—Commanded steady attention from buyers for miscellaneous industrial uses. Maintenance of output has kept the supply available for immediate shipment. During February, production showed 7,014 tons of liquid. January output was 7,233 tons and in February last year 4,520 tons were made. Solid content in February was 1,248 tons, compared with 1,928 in the preceding month.

Potassium Carbonate—Producers are not complaining over the current movement. In some instances output is sold for the month. Glass plants are taking on this chemical but are not exerting the same amount of pressure for shipments noted earlier in the year.

Potassium Chlorate—Moving mostly for current requirements with producers able to make prompt shipments at the former price level.

Potassium Stannate—Priced lower at 70.3c. per pound to 75.9c. delivered East. The decline in the metal caused the lower price range. Quotations are based on tin at 97c. per pound.

Soda Ash—Demand appeared to relax slightly as a reflection of heavy purchases made late last month. The supply was said to be fully capable of meeting requirements. Stocks of finished light as on February 1 were placed at 50,737 tons, production during February was 186,199 tons, consumption over the month 39,241 tons, shipments and inter-plant transfers 150,873 tons leaving stocks on February

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Copper metal, ¼c. per lb.
Methyl chloride, refrigeration grade, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 2.3c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.8c. per lb.
Crystals, 1½c. per lb.
Metal, 1½c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1.4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
97.27	97.27	97.24	97.69

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

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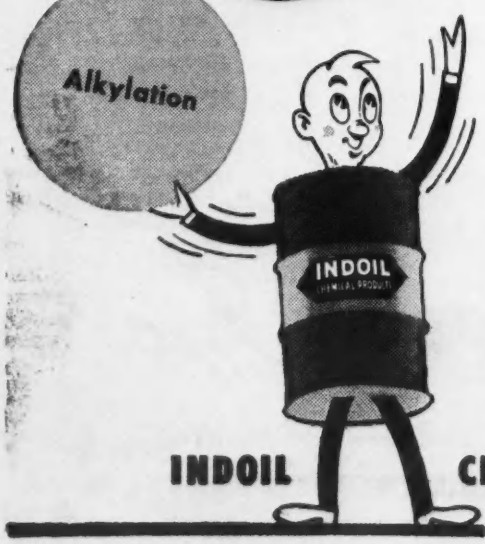

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28 at 46,822 tons, compared with 50,737 on January 31 and 37,795 tons on February 29, 1952.

Stocks of finished dense ash on February 1 were 42,384 tons, production during the month 135,638 tons, consumption 2,063 tons, shipments and inter-plant transfers 130,208 tons leaving stocks at the close of February at 45,751 tons, compared with 42,384 on January 31 and 51,655 tons on February 29, 1952.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid continued in active demand last week. Shipments were of dimensions considered good by most producers although the favorable supply position was not impaired to any appreciable extent. February production totaled 256,482 tons including 215,179 tons of liquid by the electrolytic process and 41,303 by the lime-soda process. In the combined total was 32,590 tons of dry caustic. Stocks at the beginning of February were 173,021 tons of liquid and at the close of the month the supply was 174,726 tons, compared with 173,021 tons on January 31 and 172,935 tons on February 29, 1952.

Sodium Phosphate—Supply situation comfortable, demand described as good. The amount of monobasic produced in February was 1,635 tons, compared with 1,690 in January and 1,798 tons in February, 1952. Dibasic output was 16,263 tons in February, against 18,496 in the preceding month and 14,276 tons in February last year. February production of tribasic amounted to 3,900 tons, compared with 4,353 in January and 3,984 tons in February, 1952. Meta output during February was 3,988 tons, against 4,219 in the previous month and 4,576 tons in February, 1952.

Sodium Silicate—Announcement of higher prices effective July 1 has tended to stimulate buying interest. Production during February, including soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous was placed at 41,950 tons, compared with 41,181 in the preceding month and 43,599 tons in February last year.

Sodium Stannate—Lower prices were established last week in line with the decline in tin. Producers named 61.7c. to 66c. per pound, delivered East. Quotations are based on tin at 97c. per pound.

Sulphur—Mine shipments of native sulphur during February were placed at 437,749 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. January shipments totaled 362,992 and in February last year 406,995 long tons were shipped. Sales during February were 422,779 long tons, compared with 357,044 in the preceding month and 380,124 tons in February last year. Shipments of recovered sulphur were 18,356 long tons, against 19,998 in January and 9,253 long tons in February last year. Apparent sales in February were 15,206 long tons, compared with 19,542 in the previous month and 9,031 long tons in February, 1952.

Sulphur Dioxide—Market position strong backed by the higher prices prevailing for sulphur. February production amounted to 3,425 tons, compared with 3,768 in January and 3,472 tons in February last year.

Tin Chemicals—Prices were reduced last week in line with the lower metal market. The instability of tin has prompted caution among buyers and there was little disposition to extend commitments beyond the limit of current wants. The breakdown shows chloride stannous anhydrous at 89.7c. to $1.104 per pound, crystals 78½c. to 88½c., sulphate stannous 95.3c. to 97.3c. and tetrachloride anhydrous 77.6c. to 78.6c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Hydrochloric—Demand steady with supply slightly tighter in some quarters than in others. February production amounted to 60,153 tons, including 14,600 tons made from salt and acid, 12,046 from chlorine and hydrogen and 33,507 tons as byproduct and from other sources. January production was revised to 66,056 tons and in February last year 57,966 tons were made. A large producer will advance prices $3 per ton on tankcars and 5c. to 15c. per 100 pounds on carboys June 15.

Hydrofluoric—Shipments continued large enough to check excess stocks. February production was placed at 4,156 tons of anhydrous and technical, compared with 4,244 in the preceding month and 3,502 tons in February, 1952.

Nitric—Firm under a steady demand. Production during February was 139,178 tons, against 156,824 in January and 128,978 tons in February last year.

Phosphoric—Sales of satisfactory seasonal dimensions reported with supply position comfortable. February production totaled 199,384 tons including 103,690 tons made from phosphorous and 96,694 made from phosphate rock. In January, the total output was revised to 207,747 tons and in February last year 151,684 tons were produced.

Sulphuric—Market position strong with demand heavy. February production showed a gross of 1,116,994 tons including 240,030 tons made by the chamber process and 879,964 by the contact process. January production amounted to 1,184,405 tons gross and in February last year 1,131,289 tons were made. The amount of spent acid used in fortification was 84,646 tons in February, against 90,379 in the preceding month and 82,759 tons in February 1952. Tankcar prices will be advanced $2.30 to $2.60 per ton and 50c. per 100 pounds on carboys by a large producer on June 15.

Production of sulfuric acid in Canada

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totaled 803,703 short tons (100-percent acid) in 1952, compared with 813,210 in 1951, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Consumption was 768,698 tons. The fertilizer industry was by far the largest user, accounting for 510,090 tons. By Provinces, British Columbia was first with 434,755 tons, followed by Ontario with 178,484 tons, and Quebec with 140,936.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—All-time daily, monthly and quarterly records were broken by the U. S. aluminum industry with the March primary aluminum output of 208,919,425 pounds, the Aluminum Association, announced. The quarterly production of 574,007,540 pounds is about three per cent over the previous record of 558,000,000 pounds established during the fourth quarter of 1943; the monthly output is 11 per cent above the previous October 1943 record of 188,100,000 pounds; and the daily average high set in February (6,600,000 pounds) has been broken by the March daily average of 6,700,000 pounds. March was also the peak production month of the quarter, outproducing February (185,297,920 pounds) by more than 23 million pounds.

The setting of these records means that the industry's capacity has reached a new level, but since the expansion program is still far from complete, more new records can be expected in the coming months. How much additional aluminum is available for civilian manufacture, however, will depend on the government's stockpiling policy and military demands. Member companies of the Association's sheet division shipped 125,941,644 pounds during March, compared with February shipments of 107,678,485 pounds. Total shipments for the quarter reached 343,609,224 pounds as against 238,732,108 pounds in the first quarter of 1952. Shipments for March 1952 were 81,189,387 pounds. Shipments of aluminum foil by the foil division during March were 9,009,629 pounds, compared with the previous month's shipments of 8,821,215 pounds. The quarterly shipments of 27,366,555 pounds were 9,037,528 pounds more than the 18,329,027 pounds shipped during the same quarter of 1952. March 1952 foil shipments totaled 5,663,830 pounds.

Copper—Demand held up well last week with the market a bit firmer at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Connecticut valley points. Some suppliers are sold out for June deliveries. Trade estimates give 15,000 to 20,000 tons booked for June to date with May sales approximately 80,000 tons.

Lead—Buying interest was described as moderate to fair with June shipment commanding the most attention last week. Production was interrupted to some extent by labor difficulties. The London market did not give way to violent fluctuations but averaged slightly lower. Spot domestic was unchanged at 12½c. per pound New York and 12.30c. St. Louis basis.

Quicksilver—Continued to maintain a quiet position with small lot sales predominating. Sellers gave a range from $195 to $197 per flask for spot material, with the possibility of shading the inside price slightly for an order of 75 to 100 flasks. It was stated the spot supply is not excessive at present.

San Francisco.—Activity remained quiet on the local market. Stocks continued limited with buying interest slow. Quotations were unchanged at $198 per flask.

Tin — Prices declined rather sharply early in the week but made some recovery toward the close. The instability of the market has not been conducive to active trading and there was a disposition to await some sign of stability. Spot grade A was priced at 98½c. per pound at the close of the week.

Zinc—Stocks of slab zinc on April 1 were placed at 99,864 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production during April was 80,546 tons, domestic shipments amounted to 78,324 tons, export and drawback 215 tons, government account 7,617 tons, making a total of 86,156 tons shipped, and leaving stocks on April 30 at 94,254 tons. Unfilled orders at the close of April were 38,722 tons, compared with 54,524 on March 31. Daily average production during April was 2,685 tons, against 2,693 in March and a yearly average of 2,627 over 1952. Output of prime western in April was 41,208 tons, and stocks on April 30 were 48,217 tons.

The Mutual Security Agency authorized the purchase of around 2,000 short tons of high grade slab zinc for $440,000. The purchase will be from U. S. or Canadian sources. The agency stated the purchase is being authorized now to take advantage of low prices and in anticipation of requirements of M.S.A. countries for defense production.

Aluminum Industries Elects John Craig New President

The election of John W. Craig as president and chief executive officer of Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been announced. Mr. Craig succeeds Harry J. Hater, who retired in March of this year after having been associated with the company since its inception in 1920. Mr. Craig, who was also elected a member of the board of directors, will be general manager of the company's three plants in Cincinnati.

Abeles Joins Kawecki Co.

Joseph C. Abeles has been appointed Vice-President and Sales Manager of Kawecki Chemical Company, Boyertown, Pa. Mr. Abeles will make his headquarters in New York effective June 1. He is well known throughout the chemical industry and for the past seventeen years has been associated with Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., New York. Kawecki Chemical manufactures inorganic chemicals such as high purity selenium, ferro-selenium, potassium titanium fluoride and potassium zirconium fluoride.

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Chemists Demand Study Set By Labor Statistics Bureau

During May, June and July of this year, Bureau of Labor Statistics representatives will be visiting selected firms in the chemicals, rubber, and petroleum industries in connection with a study of the factors affecting the demand for chemists and chemical engineers in industry. The study is being made at the request of the Department of Defense.

"Although the gravity of the scientific manpower situation is widely recognized," Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said, "no adequate information exists on the current and prospective demand for scientific personnel. Such information is needed by the government in planning scientific research programs and in developing policies with regard to Selective Service deferments and call-up of reservists. Professional societies and persons responsible for vocational guidance of students and veterans likewise need additional data on personnel requirements in scientific fields. This information would also assist private companies in appraising their plans with regard to scientific and technical manpower."

The Bureau's pilot study will make a start in supplying the needed information. Plans for it were developed in cooperation with officials of many companies, government agencies, and professional societies. The manpower committee of the American Chemical Society has expressed its support of the project.

The bureau plans to interview officials of a number of companies to obtain appraisals of how their companies' requirements for scientific and technical personnel are determined. To make possible a statistical analysis of the factors influencing short-run and long-range demand, data will also be requested on employment of chemists, chemical engineers and technicians, and on such related factors as research expenditures.

Monsanto Co. Consolidates Procurement in One Dept.

The procurement of all materials and services for Monsanto Chemical Company's headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., as well as for the merchandising and overseas divisions, will be the responsibility of the company's central purchasing department, effective May 16.

In making the announcement, vice-president Clayton A. Wolfe, director of the purchasing and traffic department, said that the department will also extend its function of purchasing equipment, materials and services used in common by the company's six operating divisions. J. W. Schinzing, who has been a purchasing agent for Monsanto since 1922, will transfer to the central purchasing department from the purchasing department of the company's organic chemicals division.

Celanese Reports Accident Rate

The accident frequency rate of all Celanese Corporation of America plants in the first three months of 1953 was 1.0 per million man-hours worked, as compared with a 1952 average of 9.06 for all industry. This was revealed last week in connection with the announcement that the Bishop, Tex., chemical plant had been awarded the Harold Blancke safety award for outstanding achievement in accident and fire prevention. The Bishop plant established a record of 4,112,380 man-hours worked without a disabling accident.

Morningstar Adds Gardner

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York, has added Herbert F. Gardner to its paper mill department as a technical service and sales representative. Mr. Gardner formerly headed the paper and adhesive laboratory in the research department of Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trade Briefs

Ray-O-Vac Company has made E. A. Wright general industrial sales manager.

American Encaustic Tiling Company has elected Cleon S. Criswell vice-president in charge of production.

Shield Chemical Corporation has announced full scale production of "Drycrete" cement additive.

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Packaging, Handling Course Planned for October at MIT

The mechanical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will present the 1953 industrial packaging and materials handling technical short course educational program next October in Boston.

This has been announced by Stanley Price, national president of the Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, who will sponsor the course as part of the annual SIPMHE triple event—the short course, the industrial packaging and materials handling exposition, and the national protective packaging and materials handling competition.

The four-day short course will begin October 19, while the exposition will open the following day in Mechanics' Hall, Boston. Details and the program for the short course are being arranged by Prof. C. R. Soderberg, head of the MIT department of mechanical engineering; Associate Prof. John E. Arnold, coordinator for MIT with SIPMHE, and John W. Kraus of the Thompson Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio, this year's SIPMHE chairman for the short course.

US Court Orders Concern To Comply With NPA Rules

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. announced last week that United States District Judge William C. Mathis has issued a temporary restraining order enjoining a Los Angeles nickel plating firm from using nickel and nickel products in violation of National Production Authority regulations. The injunction was obtained in Los Angeles Federal Court against Jerry M. Pearring, Raymond Maese, and Anna K. Payne, co-partners doing business as Pemaco Company, Alhambra, Calif.

Mr. Brownell stated that this was the first civil action that the Department of Justice had taken to assure compliance with National Production Authority orders governing the allocation and use of critical materials. He said that criminal and civil sanctions will be employed against all manufacturers who unlawfully or fraudulently obtain or divert nickel and other critical materials.

Dresser Industries Elects Johnson a Vice-President

Dresser Industries, Inc., Dallas, Tex., has announced that Willard M. Johnson, president of Magnet Cove Barium Corporation, Houston, Tex., a Dresser subsidiary, has been elected a vice-president of the parent company.

Mr. Johnson organized the Wolf River Corporation, a barite mining company, and in 1940 organized Magnet Cove and has been president of the company since that time. Dresser Industries acquired Magnet Cove in 1949 and Mr. Johnson was elected a director of the parent company in 1950.

DEPA to Exit on June 30

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced last week that he has approved an order abolishing the Defense Electric Power Administration, effective June 30. The order was based upon the recommendation of James F. Davenport, administrator of DEPA. The agency was officially established under the jurisdiction of former Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman in December, 1950, as the claimant agency for the electric power industry in the defense mobilization program.

US to Keep Tariff Method

—Continued from page 5

ment as to the extent of damage to be shown in order to invoke these statutes, but Mr. Jenkins struck them from the bill because they would conflict with provisions on the same subject contained in the pending Simpson bill for extending the trade agreements act.

Valuation Procedures Modified

Although the bill does not change the American selling price basis of computing tariffs for the several classes of merchandise covered thereby, the bill does modify the procedures for determining valuations in several minor respects. It eliminates the use of "foreign value" and makes the "export value" the preferred method of valuation, if it can be ascertained. If neither "export value" nor "United States value" can be ascertained, appraisement must be made on "comparative value" before resort is had to "cost of production." In determining "United States value" the actual commissions, profits, and other deductions are to be used, instead of arbitrarily limiting the amoun[illegible].

Another feature of the bill eliminates the "special marking" requirements and requires only such marking as will indicate to the ultimate consumer the country of origin of imported merchandise and also add authority for the relief of hardship cases that may occur.

Coaltar Marking Requirements

The marking requirements for coaltar products are also among those repealed. These requirements made it necessary that the containers of coaltar products be marked with detailed information as to the contents. Instead, it is proposed to leave unaltered the requirements of paragraph 28 of the tariff act that this information be contained on the invoices, which is regarded as a more practical method of conveying the information to the industrial users of these products.

Other provisions of the bill seeking to end the present confusion relative to the effective dates of rates of duty; modernize the internal accounting procedures of the Customs Bureau; provide a simpler and more modern method for converting foreign currencies into dollar values; permit samples to remain in the country for a period up to three years without payment of duty.

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Pittsburgh Plate Glass Promotes Batenburg, Dittmer

Michael J. Batenburg has been appointed general advertising manager and Richard W. Dittmer has been named assistant director of public relations for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Both positions are newly created.

Associated with Pittsburgh Plate since 1939, Mr. Batenburg has served as manager of paint advertising during the past six years. Earlier he had been manager of sales service for the paint division. As general advertising manager, Mr. Batenburg will supervise all advertising of the glass, paint, fiber glass and brush divisions and of the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary. He will continue to serve as manager of paint and brush advertising.

Mr. Dittmer joined Pittsburgh Plate in 1949 as manager of glass advertising and sales promotion. As assistant public relations director, he will coordinate activities of the public relations section of the department and continue to develop and supervise community-relations programs.

Silicon Making Process Is Developed by DuPont

Development of a process for manufacturing pure silicon, which, it was said, may lead the way to more powerful and less bulky television, radio, and other electronic and electrical equipment, was announced last week by E. I duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

By this process, the company said, it has opened up a virtually unlimited source of the material for transistors as well as rectifiers and probably other electrical parts. Silicon is expected to broaden greatly the scope of these developments because it works over a much wider temperature range than other materials available.

The present price is $430 a pound, but a pound goes so far that the unit cost per application is only a few cents, duPont said. The silicon in a tiny wafer used by transistor costs from two to four cents. The entire production is now coming from a small pilot unit at the Newport, Del., plant of the duPont pigments department. Output is now on a scale large enough to supply extensive research programs throughout the country.

Leather Chemists Detail

—Continued from page 7

McVitty, Inc., Salem, Va.; "Chrome Shoe Leather," D. B. Eisendrath, B. D. Eisendrath Tanning Company, Racine, Wis.; "The Development of Syntans in the United States," Dr. T. Blackadder and Dr. I. C. Somerville, Rohm & Haas; "Dyeing," R. Leach, Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; "Leather Oils," T. A. Faust, Yocum Faust, Ltd., London, Ontario; "Tanning Machinery," T. C. Hollander, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston, and "Leather Finishes," A. J. Pilar, of A. J. & J. O. Pilar Company, Newark, N. J.

During the afternoon of June 9 Prof. P. Chambard, of the French Tanning School, Lyon, France, will speak on "The French Tanning School and Leather Research Institute." A symposium will follow on "Fifty Years of Leather Making. II. Chemical," with Dr. W. Windus, John R. Evans & Co., Camden, N. J., as the chairman. The following papers will be presented:—"Collagen," Dr. J. H. Highberger, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Beverly, Mass.; "Structure of Vegetable Tans," Dr. F. O'Flaherty, Tanners' Council Research Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio; "Chrome Tanning," Dr. E. R. Theis, Lehigh University; "Leather Dyestuffs," Dr. C. K. Black and C. H. Geister, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and "Oils," Dominic Meo, Salem Oil & Grease Company, Salem, Mass. During the evening the anniversary banquet will be held and prizes will be awarded.

On June 10, following a visit to the Tanners Council Research Laboratories, Dr. H. Phillips, director of the British Leather Manufacturers Research Association, Egham, England, will speak on "Why Leather for Footwear and Clothing?" and Dr. L. E. Gaul will speak on "Shoes and Foot Health." This will be followed by the presentation of papers on leather properties by members of the association.

Hooker Appoints Bruyn Sales Manager's Assistant

George J. Bruyn has been appointed administrative assistant to the general sales manager of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Bruyn has just returned to the company from Washington, D. C. where he has served on the National Production Authority. He had been appointed chief of the alkalies section later being named deputy chief and finally chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch of NPA. Mr. Bruyn has been with Hooker since 1924, first in the accounting and traffic departments. In 1939 he was transferred to the sales department and until his recent appointment had been manager of the Niagara sales office.

Pennsalt Appoints Brooker

Charles E. Brooker has been appointed assistant sales manager of the food industries department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Brooker is a specialist particularly in the dairy and beverage plant application of sanitary chemicals, cleaning operations and bottle washing. Since joining Pennsalt, in 1950, he has been active in the supervision of all of the company's "B-K" products for this line. He formerly was with the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, N. Y., for seventeen years and briefly with the Takamine Laboratories of Clifton, N. J.

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Obituaries

Charles B. Dunne

Charles B. Dunne, vice-president of French Potash & Import Company, New York, died May 10 at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Mr. Dunne began his business career with W. R. Grace & Company, New York, and was for several years associated with various of its branches and departments in New York, Copenhagen, Denmark and Lima, Peru. He joined the French Potash interests in the United States in 1922.

James W. McLaughlin

James W. McLaughlin, vice-president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died suddenly May 15 at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-two years of age.

Mr. McLaughlin was chairman of the Bakelite Company and Bakelite Company (Canada), Ltd., vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company and vice-president and director of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Ltd., all associated with Union Carbide.

Mr. McLaughlin was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1914. After graduation he was employed by Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company, Chicago, as an engineer and continued until December, 1918. He then joined the Hammond, Ind., acetylene plant of the Prest-o-lite Company as assistant superintendent. He was associated for many years with various Prest-o-lite and Linde Air Products Company plants in the midwest and on the Pacific Coast, all of which were early operations of Union Carbide.

In 1927 he was shifted to the South Charleston, W. Va., plant of Carbide & Carbon where he became assistant superintendent. In 1929, Mr. McLaughlin became general superintendent of the chemical company's plant and, in 1931, he was made vice-president of Carbide & Carbon in New York. In this capacity, he became associated with Union Carbide's plastics activities and in 1944 he was made president of Bakelite Company. A year later, in 1945, he was elected vice-president of Union Carbide and, in 1952, he became chairman of Bakelite Company.

John Dwight Morton

John Dwight Morton, vice-president of Carpenter-Morton Company, Everett, Mass., died May 3 in Boston. He was fifty-two years old.

Mr. Morton had been associated with the company for twenty-five years. He was a former president of the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and a former eastern zone vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Among the survivors is a brother, Eugene E. Morton, president of Carpenter-Morton.

Ira L. Baxley, an engineer for the Bayway refinery of Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died May 11 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

George H. Burdick, assistant manager of Caltex Oil Company in Bombay, died there May 13. He was sixty-two years old.

John J. Carson, former manager of the eastern asphalt division of Socony Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died in New Milford, Conn., May 10. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Carson had retired January 1 after forty years with the company.

Clarence Dow, a foreman at the Pompton Lakes, N. J., explosives plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died May 11 in East Orange, N. J. He was thirty-six years old.

Louis S. Farrar, former Cleveland, Ohio, traffic manager for the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died May 10 in Cleveland. He was seventy years old.

Frank A. Fisher, divisional sales manager for Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., died May 7. He was fifty-five years old. He joined the firm in London, Ont., twenty-two years ago.

Louis S. Fryer, former vice-president and production manager of Industrial Rayon Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, died May 9 in Englewood, N. J. He was fifty years old.

James A. Keese, sr., supervisor for the Diamond Alkali Company in Kearny, N. J., died May 5 in North Arlington, N. J., He was sixty-nine years old.

Sidney A. Kirkman, president of Kirkman & Son, until its merger in 1933 with Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, died May 10 in New York.

Torrance K. Lamb, secretary-treasurer of Standard Drug Company, died May 12 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was seventy-three years old.

Harry A. Mason, assistant manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, office of American Viscose Corporation, died May 10 in Lakewood, Ohio. He was forty-nine years old.

Edward J. McNeely, vice-president of the C. A. Reeve Paint Company, Syracuse, N. Y., died May 5 in Syracuse.

W. Edgar Spear, chairman of the board of Chiksan Company, Brea, Calif., died May 4 in Los Angeles. He was sixty years old.

Dean A. Strickland, former president of the Southern Gas Association, died May 12 in Houston, Tex. He was fifty-three years old.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 53,000 gals., denatured ethyl, Contractign Officer, Topeka AFB, Topeka, Kans., inv. 969, May 25.

Ammonia aqua, ammonium hydroxide, 48,720 lbs., N. Y. Chemical Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 173, May 25.

Barium nitrate, 136,793 lbs., New York Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 177, June 4.

Drugs, misc., 12,600 lbs. sodium chloride, 10,000 lbs. sodium cyanide, 2,226 gals. anti-icing fluid, etc., Directorate Procurement, McClellan AFB, McClellan, Calif., inv. 572, May 29.

Gas, 100,000 gals. propane, inv. ENG-99-B, June 1, propane for mess halls, inv. ENG-98-B, June 1, Contracting Officer, Ft. Devens, Mass.; 90,000 gals. propane, inv. 38, May 25, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Parks AFB, Calif.; 18,300 cu. ft. acetylene, 30,240 cu. ft. oxygen, inv. 45, May 26, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Paine AFB, Everett, Wash.; 15C cu. ft. acetylene, in approx. 300 cu. ft. cyls., 1,860C cu. ft. oxygen gas in approx. 244 cu. ft. cyls., for period July 1, 1953, thru June 30, 1954, inv. 7, May 25, Supply Officer, Vet. Adm. Hospital, 1600 Randalio Drive, Fort Wayne, Ind.; 20,250 cu. ft. acetylene, 33,000 cu. ft. oxygen, inv. 37, June 9, Central Procurement Office, Fort Benjamin, Harrison, Ind.

Ice, 20,000 cwt., artificial, inv. 79, June 4, Contracting Officer, MacDill AFB, Fla.; dry ice, inv. 47, May 28, Office of the Purchasing Branch, Fort Ord, Calif.

Paint, 45,500 gals. interior oil, inv. JD-B-54,531, May 25, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; 600 gals. aluminum paint, 500 gals. ivory interior flat, inv. 470, May 27, Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps Research Proc. Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Sodium dichromate, 116,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y., N. Y., inv. 1532-B, May 28.

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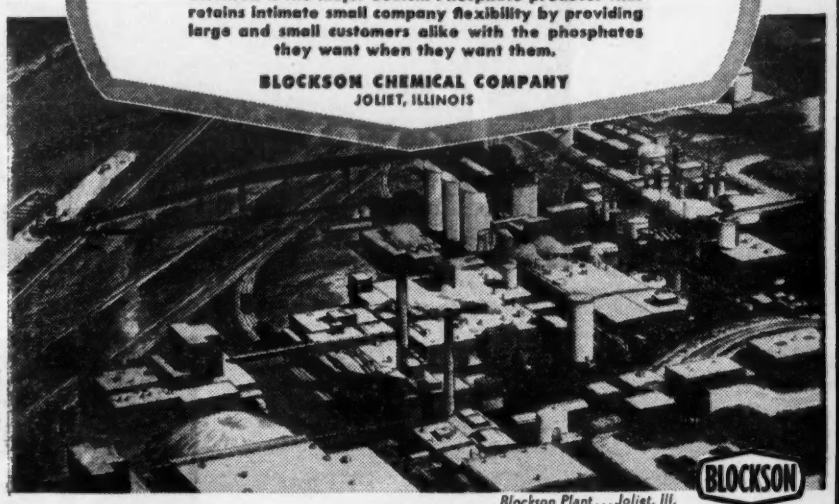

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- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
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The Toilet Goods Association

18th Annual Convention, New York, May 12-14

Davis Factor Is Reelected President

Davis Factor, chairman of the board of Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif., was reelected president of the TGA. Vice-presidents also reelected were Jean Despres of Coty, Inc., New York; J. A. Ewald of Avon Products, Inc., New York; H. J. Lehman of Wildroot Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and C. T. Lipscomb, jr., Pepsodent Division, Lever Brothers Company, New York.

Philip C. Smith, president of Yardley of London, Inc., was reelected treasurer of the association, while William F. Denney, jr., president of Frances Denney, of Philadelphia, was returned as secretary of the TGA.

Elected directors of the association for three-year terms were Charles N. Granville of Angelique, Inc., Wilton, Conn.; A. E. Johnston of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.; J. I. Poses of D'Orsay Sales Company, New York; Benson Storfer of Parfums Corday, Inc., New York; Lloyd V. Young of Pond's Extract Company, New York, and L. B. Whitehouse, sr., of Morton Manufacturing Corporation, Lynchburg, Pa.

Peter L. Forsman of C. H. Forsman Company and M. Lemmermeyer of Aromatic Products, Inc., both New York, were reelected to one-year terms on the board of directors. Messrs. Forsman and Lemmermeyer serve as representatives of TGA's associate members on the board.

Repeal of the 20 percent excise tax on toilet preparations was urged by Davis Factor, TGA president, at the eighteenth annual convention of the Toilet Goods Assication, held May 12 to 14 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Mr. Factor, who is chairman of the board of Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif., termed the tax "the federal penalty tax on good grooming."

The "unfairness" of the levy, Mr. Factor asserted, is generally recognized throughout the industry and also by "an ever-increasing number of legislator and federal tax officials." Noting that the Korean situation stands in the way of any tax reduction or elimination, he pointed out that the association, through a continuing educational campaign, is placing the industry in a position to obtain relief.

"We must not become anesthesized to the pain of the excise to the point where our desire for radical surgery ceases," he went on. "Many of the products sold by industry members in addition to being requisites for good grooming are perfect gift items. In competition with non-taxed gift merchandise, however, our position weakens and millions of dollars in sales are lost annually because of our unfavorable competitive position. Our fight against the excise tax must be in the nature of a crusade. It is expected that the

Davis Factor
TGA President

appropriate committees in congress will begin hearings on excise taxes in the fall. At that time when the rally cry from our headquarters is sounded, we must lend all of our influence and support," he said.

"Our recognition of the need of government for revenue must not stand in the way of battle for our cause, for that revenue should more properly be realized from other sources. The removal of the burdensome 20 percent excise tax from our industry will unquestionably reflect itself almost immediately in greater sales for all companies. This in turn should help the profit picture which help is so sorely needed by all cosmetic companies. We all know that our retail prices have not increased anywhere near in proportion to the cost of living during the past five or six years. On the other hand, our costs of labor, materials and all other operations have sky-rocketed. The government also would benefit because through additional profits there will be increased federal income tax payments which will offset to a considerable extent any loss of revenue caused by the removal of the excise tax."

Delaney Bill Discussed

With respect to proposals for more stringent controls on the manufacture and sale of cosmetics embodied in the Delaney bill, the TGA president said that the association is proud of the fine safety record of the industry and "is of the opinion that if any changes at all are needed with respect to present regulatory laws or procedure they are minor and few." He went on to declare, "No general revisionary laws are desirable and the proposed Delaney measure would hamper us without cause. Somehow a short experience on a legislative committee just doesn't qualify our respected members of congress to recognize and solve industry problems that we have been handling with more than modest success through our research and development."

Turning to the question of trade practice rules, Mr. Factor reported, "These have been in effect for over a year and have caused some drastic changes in discount structures and promotional services offered by the various manufacturers. Most of the industry members have extended all of their efforts to the end of full compliance with the rules. Whether or not the Federal Trade Commission is satisfied with our plans still remains to be seen. It is to be hoped, however, that marketing problems, the solution of which was attempted through the rules and resultant plans, are solved to the point where no additional major upheavals are necessary.

Asks for FTC Understanding

"The Federal Trade Commission should, we feel, be understanding in its analysis of the individual plans that they are reviewing," Mr. Factor continued. "It would, of course, be somewhat simpler if all the plans were similar and the only problem was to determine whether each plan was being enforced. That's not the fact, though, and if it were, we would no doubt have other inquiries to face as to how our companies all arrived at similar non-competitive arrangements. The FTC has a recognizably big job to complete in its review of the various plans. When this has been done, we can expect prompt and effective enforcement so that unfair advantage will not be realized by those few companies who might seek to improve their competitive positions through a total disregard of the rules.

"We should very definitely receive dealer cooperation in our efforts to maintain proper legal plans, as any violations that are either induced or taken advantage of by retailers could result in a joint action against the manufacturer and the retail outlet. All of us should fervently hope that our days and years of extended 'proportionately equal' litigation before the Federal Trade Commission are of the past; a certain reasonableness on the part of the FTC, an effort to comply by the manufacturers, and a realistic acceptance of the Robinson-Patman act by the stores will make it so."

FTC Advertising Probes

Mr. Factor noted that a more recent development is the commission's "nonsmear" and "indelible" lipstick advertising investigations. "There are manufacturers here who run the gamut from conservatism to sensationalism in their advertising methods," he pointed out. "Which approach to the customer's dollar is best is hard to say, but to keep us within reasonable factual limits appears to be the aim of the FTC. It's not within the province of our association to adopt any attitude on controversial matters and with respect to the veracity of the advertising claims of any industry members, we cannot pass judgment. This does not mean, however, that ostrich-like we should disregard the existence of a problem.

"The FTC is empowered to prevent certain types of false and misleading advertising and it is in the best interests of industry as well as the public that this is so. Although we should not allow burdensome, unnecessary restrictions to be imposed on advertising that is true and factual, regardless of how sensational or striking it might be, it still behooves us not to step over the line. Any attention fastened on an industry member reflects to the discredit of us all and makes that second billion dollars just that much farther away. A rule of reasonableness is what we should expect from the FTC and each manufacturer alike. Advertising that might be true of one product could well be untrue of another.

Research, Facts Need Seen

"If we back our products by research and our advertising by facts, there is nothing to fear. On the other hand, though, we must avoid competitive campaigns of untruths or great exaggerations. It is the duty of all of us to cooperate to this end. Actually, of course, it's more than lipstick that concerns the FTC and unless we advertise each of our products truthfully, we'll be in trouble. This can even come from the general public and affect us even more directly and seriously than FTC litigation, because a continuation of bad, untruthful or exaggerated advertising will affect our consumers' faith in our products, thus also jeopardizing our sales and profits."

Emphasizing the maxim that "that government is best which governs least," the TGA president termed the recent general decontrol of price ceilings a "refreshing reversal" of governmental activity. "Despite the dire forebodings of some economists and the political beneficiaries and proponents of big government," he reported, "the finish of price restraints caused no general or special problems. In our own industry, for example, natural competitive forces were sufficient to prevent any abuse of our new privilege of running our own affairs in the fixing of prices.

Extension of Relief Anticipated

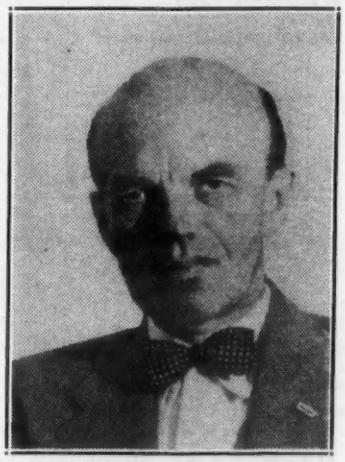
"In the very few cases where fractional price increases were made by some individual manufacturers, they were long overdue. The significance of our newfound freedom is great and its extension to relief from other restraints is looked for with anticipation. The original circumstances which made it appear that controls were necessary no longer exist in respect to our industry. We recognized that fact before it was conceded by the agency that had seized control. Our efforts to achieve freedom were strenuous and finally successful, even though it took our American form of ballot-box bullets to turn the trick."

On the subject of fair trade, Mr. Factor declared that despite passage of the McGuire act last year, the battle is still far from won, adding that "continuing attacks are being made on fair trade in the courts of almost every state." While some of the efforts to destroy fair trade effectiveness have been successful thus far, he said, this has not seriously damaged the toilet goods industry. "With any slight decrease of the fairly favorable economic tempo," he warned, "the ranks of those who attack fair trade swell. As manufacturers we know the losses and problems caused by price wars affecting our products and the value of our trademarks. Vigilance is necessary and will benefit both manufacturer and retailer."

Good Grooming Program

Mr. Factor went on to outline work by the association to assist the Department of Defense with a program of good grooming for women in the armed forces. "In order to help the recruiting program and the morale of the women who have joined the armed forces," he explained, "a plan is being formulated which involves continuing education on good grooming and the proper use of cleansing and beautifying aids. One of the biggest selling points in recruiting women is the fact that they will receive a broad education as a member of the army and it was with this thought in mind that the defense department felt that our organization could join in the program. Naturally this is not work that should properly be done by one individual firm and it is something that can be quite advantageously coordinated by the TGA.

"Through the support of the TGA and with the cooperation of the public relations coordinator of the defense advisory committee," he continued, "a travelling representative will be employed who will spend her time at the five recruiting centers educating the incoming classes in the general principles of good grooming and the use of cosmetics and toiletries. Part of the expense will be taken care of by the government; however, we will sponsor this representative and pay certain of the other necessary expenses as well as assume her salary. This program is not only a worthwhile patriotic gesture on our part but also will contribute to



Stephen L. Mayham
Executive Vice-President

the overall educational program that we are anxious to put into effect."

Industry Attains Adulthood

Earlier in his address in discussing the theme of TGA's 1953 convention—"Let's Face Facts!" — Mr. Factor commented, "This is very appropriate for after a banner year our industry has reached adult status which is quite generally considered a ripe time for self-appraisal. From a birth that many of us here still remember, to a healthy, youthful multi-million dollar childhood, we attained adolescence during World War II with a half-billion dollar yearly volume. Since that time, in the short space of around ten years, we've reached youthful maturity at a pace of over $1,000,000,000 annually. Even in this wonderful country that qualifies us to claim our rightful place in industry.

"We've arrived but with this new status that our companies have been collectively striving to attain, we have taken on responsibilities even greater than in the past. Our duty to our own companies individually, our pride in our industry, our service to the buying public and our responsibility to government all increase as our status matures."

Buying Habits Survey

He reported that the association has sponsored a survey on toiletry buying habits aimed at answering these questions. What products are bought? Where are they bought? Why do customers prefer one type of outlet over another? What sizes of products are most desirable? What trends are evident? What are the "pet peeves" of our customers? To whom do they look for cosmetic and toiletry information? Of what value is newspaper or magazine advertising, window or counter displays, radio or television? "The answers to all of these question," he declared, "will help us plan for the attain-

ment of a new industry goal in 1960 of—perhaps with an over-abundance of optimism we shall say $2,000,000,000 a year."

Concluding his remarks, the TGA president said, "The outlook for real peace is perhaps slightly better now than it has been for some time. All of us are interested in how this will affect the economy of the country and particularly of our industry. The answer is unknown; however, we have no particular reason to fear the future. The progress that has been made in the past years should continue if a lot of good hard work is accomplished. Supplies are plentiful and prices stable, all of which will help us plan for the future."

Closer Ad Scrutiny Urged

In a report prepared for the convention, Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president, suggested that careful scrutiny be given to the matter of advertising now being used by the cosmetic industry. He pointed out that there seemed to be a growing tendency toward exaggerated claims for products, especially for new products, and that these claims would most certainly come under the scrutiny of FTC. In addition, he said, it might harm the fine acceptance of the value of advertising in the minds of the American consuming public.

Reviewing the activities of FTC during the year, Mr. Mayham reported, "Last year and continuing into this year with no prospects of any immediate complete settlement is the situation with respect to trade practice rules. These rules were issued in February, 1952, and more than a year has now gone by. While every effort has been made on the part of the producers of cosmetics, and especially those which are members of the TGA, to comply fully with the requirements of the rules, no one at this time will seriously contend that the rules are completely in effect or that all irregular situations have been eliminated. The trade commission has called upon us for counsel and advice on many occasions. It has contemplated for several months the possibility of enforcement actions in the way of citation of companies which, in the opinion of the commission, have (a) ignored the rules altogether or (b) developed plans which are considerably out of line with some of the requirements of the rules.

FTC Activities Reviewed

"Consideration has been given by the commission to join in these cases some recalcitrant retailers who have desired to continue to receive allowances not in accordance with the manufacturers' regular plans and who have at the same time insisted that such allowances be given although they were clearly illegal. No suits have as yet been brought but there is a probability that some actions will be undertaken by the commission. The reason, I understand, that no suits have been brought thus far is the fact that the new administration, with vacancies to fill on the commission, delayed for some time filling such vacancies.

"Meanwhile, the staff of the commission, not knowing what attitude the new commissioners might have, has hesitated to take any action which might be in conflict with any new policies which the new commissioners might adopt. It is not only possible but quite probable that enforcement action on the part of the commission will be instigated at an early date. This is an unfortunate development for, in the opinion of the association, its members are in no way to blame, the fault lying clearly at the door of certain retailers and of the commission which has been quite reluctant to proceed against retailers no matter how far in violation of the law such retailers might be."

Investigation of Advertising

Mr. Mayham also reported that the commission has also looked "most sharply" at the industry's advertising. "Unfortunately," he said, "in the case of the advertising of some members of the industry a long look has certainly been warranted. After the passage of the Miller-Tydings act and the revision of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act to include cosmetics, there was a period of several years during which a considerable improvement in the case of industry labeling and advertising took place. Misleading and exaggerated claims were discarded by many companies and a more factual and mature type of advertising began to be prevalent over the entire cosmetic industry.

"Unfortunately the pressure of competition and especially competition by newcomers to the industry with strong promotional tendencies have during the past two or three years changed this course of steady improvement to one of rapid deterioration. The advertising in the industry is by no means as clean and as sound and as constructive as it was two or three years ago. In self-defense members of the industry have had to change the character of their advertising to meet serious competition from unscrupulous newcomers in the field. There is a considerable amount of bad advertising which is most unfortunate because bad advertising can produce very serious results.

Effects of Bad Advertising

"The first of these is action by the Federal Trade Commission. This is by far the least serious effect of bad advertising. Far worse is the effect upon the psychology of the purchasing public with respect to cosmetic advertising. If a product claims far more than can reasonably be delivered or does it in flamboyant fashion there is no question that the product will be sold. It can be sold once provided the advertising is sufficiently powerful. However, if the consumer purchasing the product finds out that it will not do the things which the advertising claimed for it, she will certainly not repeat the purchase.

"In addition, she will probably tell everyone with whom she comes in contact, 'Don't buy that product, it won't do what they claim for it.' What this does to repeat business is obvious. Less obvious is its effect upon the fine confidence which the American public has had in the advertising of all industries including cosmetics and toilet preparations. Anything that destroys that fine confidence seriously damages industry and the public.

FTC Advertising Activities

"Examples of advertising which has already brought the Federal Trade Commission into the picture are numerous. The most recent is lipstick advertising which led to a definite policy statement on the part of the commission with respect to claims for lipsticks. An investigation has also been carried on with respect to products including cosmetics covering claims based on chlorophyll content. Other preparations of the industry may also expect investigations and possibly citations and cases. As these expand to cover more and more segments of the industry we are likely to find ourselves seriously restricted in the claims which we may make and our business will suffer accordingly. This is a situation in which every manufacturer should be concerned. It is to be hoped that the industry itself will once again pursue a more truthful and less exaggerated type of advertising."

Food and Drug Prospects

In his summary of the year's food and drug proposals, Mr. Mayham singled out the supreme court's decision in the Cardiff case which voided the inspection power of the Food and Drug Administration. "Inspection of plants," he declared, "is an extremely important function of the Food and Drug Administration. The previous law contained a provision requiring the consent of the plant owner before inspection was made while at the same time the denial of such consent was made an offense under the act. Since the food, drug and cosmetic act is a criminal statute when these conflicting provisions reached the supreme court the court had no choice but to decide in favor of the defendant such being the rule in the interpretation of criminal statutes.

"Certain groups within the drug industry along with the TGA felt that the powers of inspection of this sort were needed for proper enforcement of the act. Accordingly, we joined with the Commissioner of Foods and Drugs in the preparation of a very simple amendment which removed from the old law the provision requiring consent of the owner and state

Interchemical Corporation's Finishes Division has used Glycerine for 20 years in making alkyd resins for its industrial finishes, as well as its famous "Murphy Paints" for household use. Interchemical finds that with Glycerine, the resin manufacturing process is easier, and the finished product more durable.

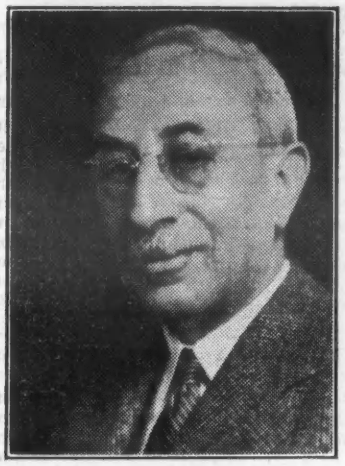
One important reason for Glycerine's wide popularity with paint manufacturers is its ease of handling in the kettle. With Glycerine, alkyd resin manufacture is easily controlled to give a product of low acid number, without undue hazard of gelation.

But leading manufacturers of household and industrial finishes know that Glycerine's advantages don't end with the resin-making operation itself. Glycerine also imparts certain properties to alkyds that help produce better finishes.

Glycerine-derived alkyds improve color retention and film toughness in air-dry coatings for metal equipment. In baking finishes, the adhesion of Glycerine alkyds is good, and a full range of flexibilities can be obtained. And Glycerine alkyds improve package stability, water resistance, and durability of household finishes.

If you'd like more information on Glycerine's chemical and physical properties, write for your copy of "Why Glycerine for Alkyd Resins and Ester Gums?"—Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine



Hugo Mock
General Counsel

hat plant inspection might be made provided the administration gave written notice of its intention to inspect. Certain other groups especially some in the food industry objected seriously to this provision but at this writing it seems quite probable that the law will thus be amended.

Delaney Bill Scored

"Representative Delaney, as everyone had freely predicted, introduced legislation which would require something like the present new drug application for cosmetics," he continued. "In fact, Mr. Delaney's bill went far beyond this and granted practically dictatorial powers to the administration. Not only all new products and all new ingredients but all long-established products with a good history of consumer acceptance were included. The bill would also require a complete listing of the ingredients of the cosmetics on the label.

"The bill is very badly drafted. The definition of what constitutes a new cosmetic is written in such language that even a Philadelphia lawyer could not understand it and the entire bill grants such sweeping powers to the administrator that in an address before the food, drug and cosmetic section of the New York State Bar Association your executive vice-president said in effect, that if it had any chance of passing he would further amend it, striking out the word 'Administrator' where it appeared, and substituting the words 'People's Commissar for Cosmetics.'

"Most fortunately this bill would seem to have no chance of enactment," he said. "It is sponsored by a Democrat, and in the eighty-third congress everyone recognizes that any credit for constructive legislation will most certainly go to a Republican. In addition the bill is of such character that even under most favorable sponsorship it is difficult to see how the congress could be persuaded to enact it or the President be persuaded to sign it.

Simple Amendments Seen Sufficient

"Other measures of this type, however, are likely to appear in congress from time to time during the next few years. The position of the TGA has been that the present law is completely protective of the interests of the consumer and that it is not unduly destructive of the interests of the manufacturer. We shall oppose as strongly as possible any effort to amend the food, drug and cosmetic act along the lines sponsored by the Delaney committee. We believe, however, that one or two simple amendments to the law might improve it materially from the standpoint of protective powers without unduly interfering with the initiative and imagination of the manufacturer of cosmetics.

"These amendments," he explained, "would be designed (a) to spell out more clearly that any ingredient intended by any person to be used in a cosmetic is equally under jurisdiction of the act with finished cosmetics and (b) to require the administrator, when he has reason to believe that a new ingredient may cause damage to public health, to give promptly full publicity to such belief along with the reasons which prompted it. This publicity would be addressed to the producers of the new raw materials, to the manufacturers of cosmetics, to the trade press in the field, and to the trade associations active in the field. Such provisions we are confident would prevent some of the unfortunate accidents which occasionally occur and are almost always traceable to the enthusiasm of the supplier of a new ingredient desiring to expand his market in the cosmetic field before he has made sufficient tests of his product."

TGA-FDA Relations Described

The TGA executive vice-president went on to say, "Despite our serious differences on policy with the commissioner and with the other policy-making officials of the Food and Drug Administration, our personal relations and other business relations with them continue on the friendliest possible basis. They have shown themselves consistently fair and reasonable and extremely cooperative in the efforts which the association has made to bring the entire industry voluntarily into compliance with the law. Almost no cosmetic cases have arisen under the law during the last year. A few where shampoos containing new ingredients have caused damage to the eyes have been brought but the manufacturers in each case have been strongly cooperative with the administration in correcting the situation by removing all such cosmetics from the market."

On TGA's continuing fight to repeal the excise taxes on toilet preparations, Mr. Mayham predicted, "It seems quite probable that no excise tax relief will be granted this year. The administration and congress are struggling with a budget which is most difficult to reduce because of continued world tension and the need for complete preparedness for war. In addition, the excess profits tax is due to expire at midyear and the new chairman of the house ways and means committee, in an effort to make relief available to small taxpayers, has introduced a bill designed to give income tax relief at the same time.

Budget to Remain Unbalanced

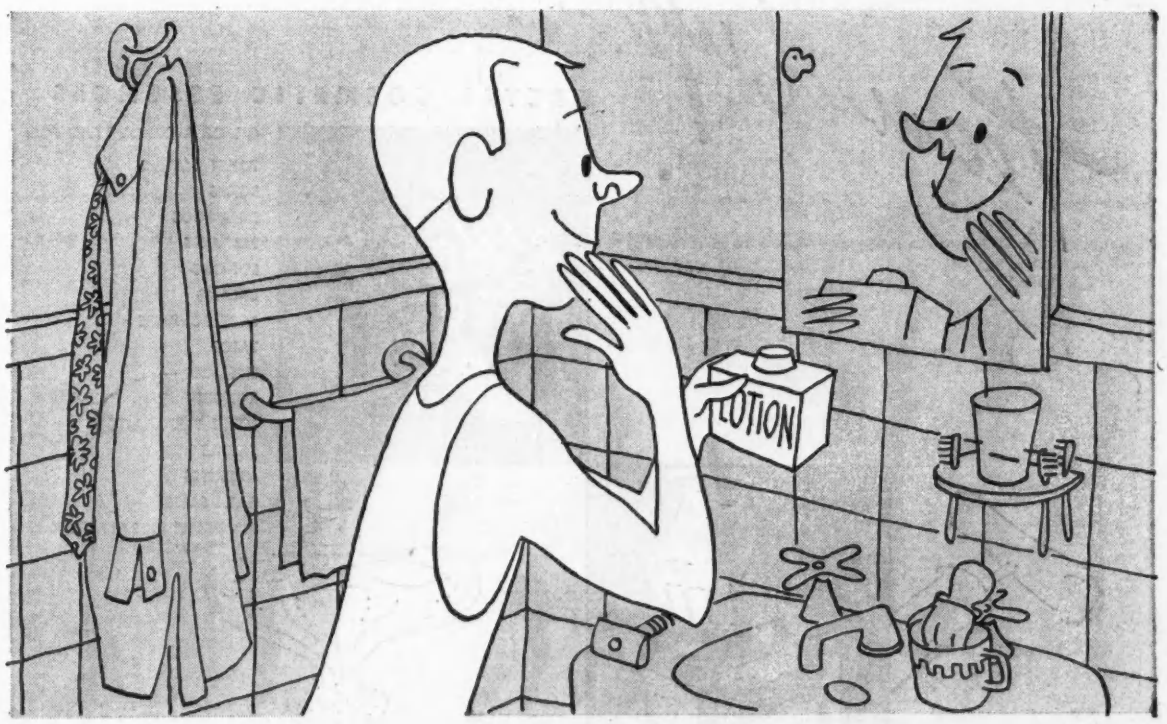
"The budget is likely to continue seriously out of balance during the present and possibly next fiscal year. At the same time, the ways and means committee of the house is planning to have a hearing on general tax revision beginning during the months of May and June and probably resuming in the autumn because it cannot reasonably be expected to cover all phases of revenue before congress adjourns. The present aim is for adjournment by July 15th.

"Excise taxes," he went on, "will be considered and the attitude in Washington is most favorable for relief from excessive burdens of certain excise taxes at the earliest possible moment when it can safely be granted. Foremost in the list of excise tax relief are, first, the tax on motion picture theater tickets which is definitely causing serious hardship to small owners of motion picture theaters; two, toilet preparations and handbags selling at less than $15 each where there is full recognition in both the house and senate that these taxes are extremely discriminatory against women and especially those women who have to earn their own living. Should any excise tax relief be granted it is virtually certain that these three taxes will be given prompt consideration. Just what the nature and extent of that relief will be is at this moment of course uncertain. We are hopeful that the toilet preparations tax will be completely repealed and that will be our prime effort during the entire year."

State Legislation

With forty-four state legislatures having regular or special sessions, Mr. Mayham reported that the association has been especially on the alert for legislation that might present a danger to the industry. He said that TGA already has been successful in several instances in "killing unwarranted legislative proposals" and looks forward to sustaining its fine ten-year record. "During that time," he pointed out, "no seriously restrictive bills against the toilet goods industry have been en-

When a man will choose it and use it



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acted in any state although hundreds have been introduced."

TGA's Buying Survey Aims

He also reported on the association's buying habits study, which he described as "a consumer survey to determine changing patterns of distribution, the effectiveness of toilet goods advertising, and, to the greatest extent possible, what is the consumer's motivation at the time of making toilet goods purchases." TGA recognizes, he continued, "that many companies do consumer surveys of their own, that many consumer magazines conduct surveys of one sort or another and that no consumer survey which is the first of its series can possibly be as useful as later editions of the same survey since no basis for comparison with previous years can exist."

However, Mr. Mayham emphasized, "in determining to go ahead with this survey at considerable expense to the association, we had in mind that if the results seemed worthwhile this could be expanded and developed into a most useful annual service by your association. From time to time during the next few weeks the principal results of this survey will be sent to our members in the form of bulletins. In addition the results of the survey are recorded on cards and should any active member desire more specific and more detailed information with respect to his individual products insofar as these could be covered by an industry-wide survey, such results will be made available to him at the actual cost of running these cards through a computing machine. We are hopeful that this survey will be a most useful tool for the industry in the manufacture, promotion, advertising and sale of its products and that the results will warrant its continuing on an annual basis."

TGA Has New Directory

Mr. Mayham noted that the association has come up with an additional service—a directory of associate members. A loose-leaf booklet, the publication contains an alphabetical listing of TGA's associate members with addresses, telephone numbers and a brief summary of the products and services which they are equipped to render to active members.

He also discussed the program which TGA has undertaken to give good grooming training to women in the armed forces. "The need for this training, as outlined by officials of the Department of Defense," he stressed, "is very great, probably because of the psychological and morale problems when women enter the armed forces and are compelled day after day to wear a uniform no different from that of the other women with whom they come in daily contact. Appropriations for the defense department do not include anything for this necessary basic training. The association immediately offered its cooperation and after discussions with officials of the Department of Defense undertook to supply a person or persons thoroughly trained and thoroughly competent to instruct the recruits in good grooming.

Good Grooming Manual

"In addition to the services of these trained lecturers the association will prepare a good grooming manual covering every phase of good grooming and embracing every type of product which the industry manufactures for that purpose. These booklets will be used as manuals in the actual training course and will be distributed to women in the armed services numbering nearly 50,000 as a part of their basic equipment. We are also considering producing several good grooming films so that personnel now stationed abroad may have the same opportunity for training those entering the services in the fi induction centers in the United States.

"We consider that this is a splend opportunity for a public service by t cosmetic industry to the women in t armed forces and that in addition it has public relations value, a government re tions value, far greater than anythi which the industry in the past has be able to do. As the program develops me bers will be advised in more detail bo as to its progress and its success in acco plishing its primary purpose."

Wages and Hours Survey

In closing, Mr. Mayham urged full operation by the membership in TG annual survey of wages and hours of dustry employees. "The questionnaire compilation of this detailed survey just been sent out," he reported. "W believe that every member will recogn that in labor negotiations, whether formal or formal, complete information to the scales now in effect throughout t country and especially in their own secti of the country is a tool of vital importanc

"In the past," he noted, "the respon has been good, but it could have be better. We urge every member of the as ciation, no matter how small an operati he may have or how few employees, to out the questionnaire and return it to labor relations expert. No one in the as ciation, including the executive vice-pre dent or the staff of the association, h any access to individual figures. Or complete summaries are furnished to by our labor relations expert and he is t only person who has access to the in vidual questionnaires. You can most saf reply to this questionnaire and if it co cover, as it should, 75 percent of members, its usefulness would be mu plied many times."

Danger to FDA Reported

In his report prepared for TGA's co vention, Hugo Mock, general couns noted that recently there was a danger the Food and Drug Administration beco ing a "creature of politics." This, he sa became a definite possibility upon t creation of the Department of Health, Ed cation and Welfare under Mrs. Oveta Cu Hobby. However, he went on, "Owing vigorous protests by the various industr represented, including the cosmetic ind try, this possibility has been avoided a we are informed that the Food and Dr Administration will retain its civil servi status and that the able career executiv beginning with Commissioner Crawfo will remain undisturbed in their position

While there is a new head of the Pat Office, Mr. Mock stated, "there will be change in the administration of the Pat Office and practically no change in p sonnel." Despite the fact that the Repu can party is in power, he felt that "the Republican policy of high tariffs is likely to return." In fact, he stressed, t administration is already under pressu from our European allies to cut existi tariffs.

Sees No Tariff Increases

"Inasmuch as the cosmetic industry h always had close relationships with Fren manufacturers of perfumes, etc.," M Mock declared, "it is altogether likely th the tariffs on perfumes and similar pr ucts will not be raised and in some

Welch Packaging Awards Go to Laszlo and Montenier

The Erno Lazlo Company and Jul Montenier, Inc., were named May as the winners of the Charles S. Wel memorial packaging awards present each year by the TGA at its annu convention. The Laszlo company w the award in the class for produc selling at more than $1 in retail a Montenier was first in the class f products selling at $1 or less at reta

The award to the Laszlo compan was based on its line of plastic co tainers for its newly developed line treatment cosmetics. This line consis of gray, specially molded plastic co tainers with black closure and tri The award of Jules Montenier, Inc., w for the "Finesse" shampoo packag which is an accordion squeeze bot with captive cap designed for one ha operation.

H. L. Brooks, chairman of the Wel award committee and honorary cha man of the TGA board of directo presented bronze plaques to Robe Fiske of the Laszlo company and J Jules Montenier, founder and preside of his own company.

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SACHET
INCENSES
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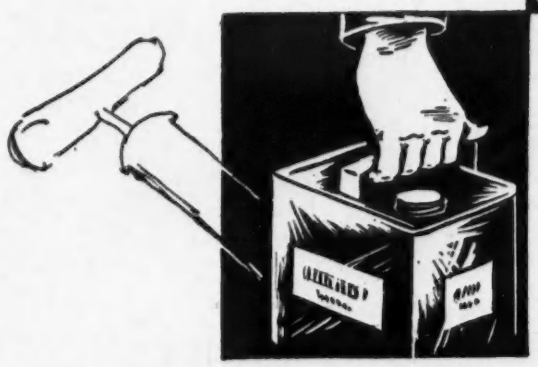

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AMMONIA ESSENCES
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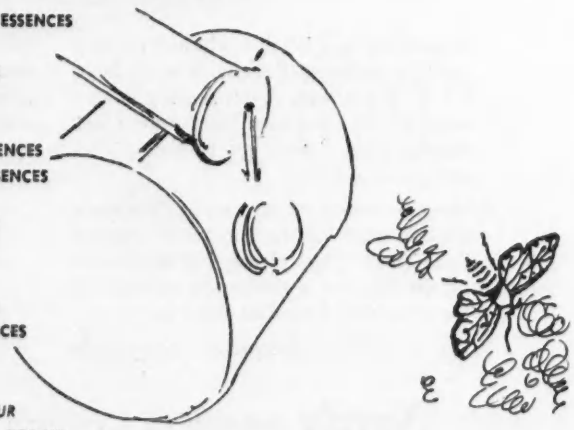
WALL CLEANING ESSENCES
WINDOW CLEANING ESSENCES
SHOE DRESSING ESSENCES
METAL POLISH ESSENCES



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Jean Despres
Reelected Vice-President

stances may be reduced. Even this would hardly be a major threat to the toilet goods industry in the United States if the present trend to much higher prices for raw materials, such as papers, boxes, etc., is continued in France. There may also be an increasing trend to import perfumes from France in a finished and boxed condition, although this trend is not likely to extend to other articles."

Turning to legislative matters, the TGA general counsel stated, "There is legislation pending in the national congress to tighten jurisdiction over the ingredients and over the finished products of the cosmetic industry so as to require in the future permits analogous to new drug permits for new products used in cosmetics. In this connection it is heartening to observe that according to the Food and Drug Administration no cosmetics were involved in any criminal court cases completed by the Food and Drug Administration in 1952.

Legislative Goal

"In view of the harmless character of nearly all ingredients used in toilet preparations when applied outwardly to the skin, it is hoped that no legislation will be passed which will be a burden to the manufacturer, which will hamper research, and which would be especially annoying to the small manufacturer in this industry.

"It is now a year since the cosmetic code has been promulgated and it is believed that a majority of the responsible manufacturers have taken affirmative steps to comply with its provisions, difficult and burdensome as some of these are. The Federal Trade Commission has shown a sympathetic attitude toward the toilet goods industry and has indeed supplied full cooperation in an attempt to make the cosmetic code workable."

Concerning the FTC and its attitude, Mr. Mock said, "It must also be remembered that the membership of the Federal Trade Commission has radically changed in the past year. We have a new chairman, Mr. Howrey, experienced in business and well acquainted with the operations of the Federal Trade Commission law. Commissioner Mason has at all times been sympathetic with the cosmetic industry and in a number of dissents has shown the caliber of his thinking.

Cosmetic Code

"Messrs. Mead, Carretta and Spingarn have also shown in the past their desire to make the cosmetic code workable, but the industry must be reminded that the enforcement of the code cannot any longer be indefinitely delayed and such members of the industry who have not framed merchandising plans to accord with the code are more likely to be targets of prosecution than the concerns which have made a serious attempt to comply with the provisions of the cosmetic code.

"In a sentence it may be said that the complexion of the present Federal Trade Commission is industry minded rather than 'bureaucratic' in its tendencies and will do everything in its power to render the cosmetic code workable. The Robinson-Patman act is not an easy law in its treatment of reciprocal allowances with customers and the tendency of the cosmetic code may be in the end to restrict rather than to enlarge the number of retail outlets for manufacturers of toilet preparations."

Product Duplication Problem

The problem of product duplication, Mr. Mock declared, poses two major problems, not only in the toilet goods industry but also in the drug field. First, he asked, "Is there excessive product duplication?" Secondly, he inquired, "When does the duplication of the new products of a toilet goods manufacturer leave the realm of fair competition and become unfair competition? Is it fair or not to duplicate immediately a new product of a pioneer manufacturer without giving said pioneer a chance to exclusively promote the item in his outlets?"

He went on to point out that this is not an academic question because, in the event of product duplication, not only the manufacturer but also the wholesaler and retailer are involved. "An unnecessary multiplication of products or an undue number of shades of a given product presents a problem not only for the manufacturer," he asserted, "but for the retailer who is compelled to stock all of these items.

Cooling-Off Period Proposed

"Perhaps," he suggested, "this is not a problem for the giants of the industry who are prepared to launch nationwide selling and advertising campaigns at one time but unless the question is discussed freely, there is likely to be a multiplicity of competing products unwelcome to the retailer and indeed the consumer himself may be confused. Would there not be a gain to the public and to the industry itself if there was something like a cooling off period in which the manufacturer launching a new product had the market to himself for a temporary period of time?

"We are aware that unlimited competition and free enterprise is called the bed rock of the American system. On the other hand, from the economic angle, it is an economic waste if numbers of manufacturers immediately copy an existing article which is merely a duplicate of something already on the market."

Retailer Burden Stressed

Discussing the burden on the retailer these days, Mr. Mock stated, "Naturally there cannot be any legal division of the market in any article and any agreement not to compete in any given field for any specific period of time would be a violation of the antitrust laws. On the other hand, the number of items already carried by the average retail druggist is staggering and unduly increases the costs of manufacture and distribution. The subject is one worthy of discussion because unless this situation is confronted and in some fashion solved, it means further losses in the industry.

"The same tendency may appear in time in the cosmetic industry as has already manifested itself in other industries. There used to be 200 manufacturers of motor cars in this country and now there are not over ten important ones. In 1935, shortly after prohibition, there were hundreds of liquor manufacturers and wholesalers having national distribution. Now there are only about one dozen of such liquor organizations and with the increase in production and advertising costs, the same irresistible tendency may afflict the toilet preparations industry. Is the small manufacturer and the small retailer worth saving or will ultimately only the big advertisers be the sole survivors?"

TGA's 'Insurance' Work

In concluding his report, the association's general counsel stressed the fact that TGA is very valuable to all of its members "in a fashion probably recognized by few of them." He said he referred to "what might be denominated the hygienic, safety and negative activities, such as defeating injurious legislation, having manufacturers avoid the use of injurious products through the work of the board of standards and generally acting as both confessor and policeman for the industry."

Mr. Mock said that it is difficult to

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A perfume is successful not by chance, not by good luck, but by careful design. There must be good design technically, artistically, and psychologically, to assure its appeal to the market.
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publicize this phase of TGA's activities, which he termed "insurance" work. He cited as examples the constant threat of new state excise taxes affecting cosmetics; the tendency of the states to try "to collect taxes from outside corporations even where they do only an interstate business," and, finally, the ever-present danger of the passage of both "unreasonable laws and unreasonable regulations" by the federal and state governments.

Scientific Director's Report

H. D. Goulden, scientific director, led off his prepared convention report with a review of the industry's advertising problems. "With the passage of the Wheeler Lea act the Federal Trade Commission was given jurisdiction over the advertising of cosmetics," he recalled. "There followed a very serious effort on the part of the majority of the industry to bring the claims for industry products within the provisions of the act. Although a certain amount of commercial puffery was permissibly used, there was a definite trend toward truthfulness in advertising. Claims were not made unless they could be supported by scientific evidence. There were those who felt that this required moderation in advertising claims would markedly and adversely affect their sales. Much to their surprise the reverse has occurred.

"There seems to be prevalent a reversal of this trend toward more moderate and modest advertising claims. We are not here concerned with the conditions which may have brought this about; we are, however, deeply concerned with its possible effect upon this industry.

FTC Seen on Alert

"The Federal Trade Commission," he continued, "is still in business; it is alert and it does scrutinize your advertising. Recently it has concerned itself with regard to claims being made for lipsticks. This investigation may result in the prohibition of certain claims now made for lipsticks. It is conceivable that claims made for other industry products might be similarly investigated. An indication that such is the trend is found in the current investigation into chlorophyll advertising by the Federal Trade Commission. Requests for information, samples of advertising, copies of scientific reports to support claims made, etc., can be annoying but that is minor compared to the potential danger we see in such a situation.

"There can come out of these investigations what might be called rules. Trade practice rules for advertising, if you will. Thus there can be built up bit by bit rules which may govern the claims which may be made for all industry products. Should such a situation develop you can be sure that it will be straitjacket in effect, for when 'outsiders' institute reform they usually do a thorough job resolving controversial issues to their point of view. I do not wish to set myself up as a prophet of events to come, however, I'm sure that you will admit that such events could take place and might take place provided the provocation was sufficient. I am also sure that the industry would like to avoid any such series of events. The obvious answer is for the industry to set its own house in order and, fortunately, a means for doing so exists," Mr. Goulden said.

TGA's Position on Advertising

"The TGA has always stood for truth in advertising... that it is possible for manufacturers to sell their products without making claims that exceed scientific substantiation. With this in mind the May 1936 convention of the TGA unanimously decided to form a board of standards to study and advise the industry on questions of ingredients, finished products and their advertising and labeling.

H. D. Goulden
Scientific Director

"The board of standards is available for the review prior to publication of all types of advertising and promotional material as well as labeling, fill of containers, deceptiveness of containers, active ingredient statements, etc. The board's services are strictly confidential. No member of the association or its officers or directors may have access to the files of the board. In fact, no one may even learn whether or not a particular piece of copy or any copy has been submitted for review by any member. The board consists of the executive vice-president, chief counsel of the association and the scientific director, none of whom have any commercial interest in the copy submitted for review.

Urges Use of Standards Board

"I strongly urge all members of the industry to submit their advertising copy for review and for our suggestions. During the sixteen years of its existence not one piece of copy approved by the board has been the subject of action by regulatory authorities. There are many companies that will not look at a piece of copy from their advertising agencies until it has been submitted and approved by the board of standards. Why don't you take advantage of this TGA service? Try it—I'm sure you will like it."

The scientific director went on to describe the association's work on the publication of standards for various raw materials used by the industry. These standards, he said, are the result of research by TGA's scientific advisory committee. Members of the group are the following:—

Dr. Frederick J. Austin; Louis B. Dobie, Bristol-Myers Company; W. W. Edman, Evans Chemetics, Ins.; Dr. Sophie Plechner, Carter Products, Inc.; Dr. L. D. Apperson, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; Jean R. Martin, Coty, Inc.; Dr. Emil Klarmann, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation; Dr. D. H. Powers, Hudnut Sales Company; Pierre L. Rougny, Houbigant Sales Corporation. Dr. Mark W. Tapley, Sterling Drug, Inc.; Harry Lundin, Pond's Extract Company; Orville Davenport, Avon Products, Inc.; Paul G. Lauffer, George W. Luft Company, and Dr. Paul Jewel, Max Factor & Co.

Distribution of TGA Standards

"The TGA standards are widely distributed," Mr. Goulden pointed out, "finding their way into many foreign lands and are often reprinted in foreign publications. Nine standards have been issued during the past year. Standards for palmitic acid are nearing completion and will probably be published next month. The committee has under study standards for the so-called double and triple pressed grades of stearic acid, in which the fatty acid composition will be specified. Our object is to develop standards that are useful and needed by the industry. With this in mind, I earnestly solicit suggestions for new standards to be developed by the scientific advisory committee.

"For a cosmetic company to stay healthy and progressive it must have a research program," he declared. "It is quite true that obsolescence, as it is known in other industries, is of an entirely different order of magnitude in this industry; however, it does occur and the only answer is research.

Financing of Research

"Research, to be effective, must be properly financed and above all it must be continued in bad as well as good times. The continuity of research is all important. Too often when times get tough, economies are effected by markedly reducing the research personnel. When times are bad is

makes a world of difference in your products' power to pay off

Here's your source of satisfaction. Make Orbis your source for perfume compounds, fine essential oils, aromatic chemicals, and fine gums. Orbis is the answer to "What makes products pay?" Ask for generous samples. Come to Orbis with your problems.

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the time when your research department is most needed.

"When you set up your research budget don't neglect to set aside, if it is at all possible to do so, a portion of your budget for fundamental research, as distinguished from development research, for it is on this cornerstone that future advances in science are built.

"It is true," Mr. Goulden admitted, "that some of the rather important contributions to science have been accidental; however, it is equally true that most of them have not been a matter of chance but rather the result of a carefully developed deliberate search. The setting of goals to be attained by research is a difficult and serious matter and some believe that this should not be left entirely to the research director. A group composed of top management, sales, manufacturing and research make a combination that should be extremely effective in setting goals. This group should be kept as small as possible for effective functioning.

Management of Research Dept.

"A research department is only as good as the ability of those who manage it and those who staff it. They must be selected with care and given the proper 'climate' in which to flourish. Give them support and a reasonable period of time and they can usually be counted on to come up with the answer and merit your continued support and enthusiasm.

"Before concluding these few observations on research, may I suggest to you a thorough investigation of the efficacy of your products. It is quite possible that extremely interesting and useful data might be developed. This sort of research puts a real scientific foundation under your products which I am sure all will agree should be the basis for efficacy."

Turning to the scientific section itself, Mr. Goulden reported that it "continues to grow and prosper." It holds semi-annual meetings—in May and December—and drew an attendance of more than 450 at its December, 1952, meeting, he said. Eight papers were presented at the parley, he went on, covering such diverse subjects as infrared photospectrometry, fatty acids, cutaneous antiseptics, cold waving of hair, dermatropic hormone and dermatologic data of interest to the industry.

Technical Publications

"Papers presented before the section," he noted, "are published in the *Proceedings* of the scientific section. Articles appearing therein are often reprinted in American and foreign journals, particularly by the British journals. Papers are abstracted regularly by *Chemical Abstracts* and many foreign journals. Eighteen numbers have been published. The *Proceedings* and the younger, and very excellent, *Journal* of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, are the only American technical publications devoted exclusively to our field."

In concluding his report, TGA's scientific director made a special point of the change in the atmosphere within the industry in recent years. "It was not so many years ago," he said, "that your chemist had better not be seen talking to my chemist. Happily, this situation has changed and we now find the chemist reporting at technical meetings the results of scientific research. The TGA played a not inconsiderable part in this changed attitude. It began with a TGA committee which, through cooperative research, was able to make many valuable suggestions with respect to substitutes for scarce or unobtainable materials during the war, and culminated in the organization of the scientific section, the first large scientific organization in the toilet preparations field in this country.

"We realize that much research results in data that are rightly the confidential property of a particular company and we have no desire to seek publication of such data. However, where the research falls outside of this category, we earnestly suggest that you encourage your research staff to present papers before your scientific section."

Advertising and Promotion

The customer of today and tomorrow, by every indication, is open to new ideas in every field, Bee Strawway, consumer consultant to Time, Inc., declared in a talk entitled "Let's Face Facts on Advertising and Promotion." Product ideas are saleable, it was pointed out, but a major effort is needed because other exciting ideas are in competition with the ones a firm wants to sell.

The speaker noted that the rapidly changing status of women in today's economy affects buying habits and sales strategy in every field, whether it be automotive, appliances, stocks and bonds, or toiletries. In 1940, it was emphasized, 5,040,000 married women, or 36 percent of the nation's total, were gainfully employed, as compared with 9,273,000, or 52.1 percent of the total, in 1950.

Marriage and career has become the rule for an ever increasing number, and even though not always employed outside the home, the modern woman is broadening her interests as never before, the speaker asserted. The result, it was felt, is an eager, enthusiastic demand for streamlined living with no compromise as to quality, a ready acceptance of products no longer considered in the "luxury" class if she is shown, and told convincingly, why she should buy. Male or female, the speaker concluded, the customer of today insists upon knowing: "What will your product, or your service, do for me?"

Where Toiletries Are Bought

In an analysis of a study of consumer buying habits conducted for the association by National Family Opinion, Inc., Prof. R. S. Alexander, Graduate School of Marketing, Columbia University, pointed out that the consumer choice of outlets is conditioned by the nature of the products. Speaking on the topic, "Let's Face Facts on Where Toiletries Are Bought," he declared that convenience items figure as a major factor.

Prof. Alexander said that convenient location ranks as the most important patronage motive, influencing 21 percent of consumers. Brand is next in importance, with 20 percent. It was stressed that convenience involves location near the consumer and the possibility of the purchase being linked with the purchase of other goods. Department stores and supermarkets, it was noted, receive much of their partonage because of the latter factor. Prof. Alexander went on to say that shopping and specialty goods also bear on the overall question, with a complete selection serving as the most important motive to 16 percent of consumers. In this case, he said, department stores and house-to-house selling play the predominant role.

Drug Store Still Major Outlet

The most important outlet for toiletries is still the drug store, the speaker emphasized. This, he declared, is particularly true for staple convenience items such as shaving supplies, hair preparations and home permanents. The drug store, he continued, is the major outlet in every category of toilet goods, except nail preparations. Sixty-four percent of consumers count the drug store as their major supply source of toiletries, with 20 percent relying on it as the second most important source.

However, the Columbia professor asserted, the drug store is losing its relative position. Among customers shifting their place of purchase, he said, drug stores were found to have shown a net loss in every group of products. Out of a total of 853 shifts of six product groups, it was stated, the net loss was 139. Almost half of the drug store losses, the speaker added, go to supermarkets, with almost a fourth of its losses going to house-to-house selling. People in the over-forty-five age group, he declared, find the drug store more important to them than do people in younger age groups.

Department Store as Outlet

Prof. Alexander cited the department store as the second important outlet for toiletries. It is the most important outlet for 21 percent of consumers, he said, adding that 23 percent of buyers rank it second in importance. Department stores, he went on, are especially important in handling specialty items, such as perfumes, toilet waters and makeup items. People in the over-forty-five group, he stated, find the department store more important to them than do those in other age groupings.

The department store, the speaker asserted, is holding its own with consumers shifting their place of purchase. He said that it has gained slightly in all but one product category. The importance of the department store, it was stated, is not

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likely to change much in the near future. This, it was felt, was due to a number of reasons—branch store policy, a number of important factors in shifts, the carriage trade and women. Among the important factors in shifts, he listed quality, complete selection and convenience (not location, pickup while shopping).

Variety Stores Ranked Third

The variety store was cited by the speaker as the third most important outlet for toiletries. He pointed out that variety stores stock low unit price items, such as nail preparations, lipstick, talcum powder and toothpaste. To 8 percent of consumers, Prof. Alexander said, the variety store is the most important source of toilet goods. Twenty-five percent of consumers find it the second most important source. Variety stores, he added, are most important to young people particularly those under the age of twenty.

The trend, however, is away from variety stores, he went on, and the survey shows that they are losing ground. Variety stores were found to have sustained a net loss by patronage shifts in every one of six product groups. The loss, he emphasized, was much greater than for any other type of outlet, amounting to more than twice that of any other type of outlet in four out of six product groups. Out of a total of 853 shifts, it was noted, variety stores sustained a net loss of 276, with over a half of the loss going to drug stores and about one-third to supermarkets.

House-to-House Selling

Noting that somebody has been punching a lot of doorbells, Prof. Alexander reported that house-to-house selling is gaining in importance as an outlet for toiletries. Chief items offered are makeup lotions, face powders, perfumes, toilet water and cleansing creams. Although of importance to less than 1 percent of consumers, the speaker pointed out that the percentage of consumers buying groups of products from house-to-house sellers varies from 2.1 percent for permanent materials to 20.6 percent for makeup bases. He added that house-to-house selling has shown a net gain from patronage shifts in every product group, with an increase of 116 in 853 shifts, putting it second only to supermarkets in gain.

House-to-house, the speaker felt, is the one outlet in which "carries my brand" is a significant reason for shifting. "Quality," he went on, is also a more significant reason for shifting to this type of buying than to any other outlet except the department store. The Columbia professor noted that this growth in house-to-house selling was unusual for two main reasons. First, he said, toilet goods do not have characteristics usually thought desirable for house-to-house sale. Secondly, a time of prosperity is not usually thought a good time for growth in house-to-house selling.

Supermarkets, Grocery Stores

Supermarkets and grocery stores are the most important source of toiletries for only 3 percent of consumers, the speaker declared. He said that these outlets are apparently most used by young housewives of twenty-one to thirty years in age. They are of major importance as outlets for toothpaste and powders, accounting for 20 percent of consumers; shampoos, 17 percent and shaving soaps and hand lotions, 12 percent.

Supermarkets and grocery stores, it was noted, have made heavy gains among consumers shifting their place of purchase. Increases were found in every one of the product groups, with a net gain of 253 out of 853 shifts. Convenience and price were given as the most important reasons for the shifts. To the manufacturer, the speaker declared, this attests to the increased importance of advertising and packaging.

Foremost among the reasons for the shifts to supermarkets and grocery stores, Prof. Alexander declared, is convenience of location. He pointed out that this factor was found to be most important in every product group, amounting to 53 percent of cases. It ranked 70 percent in toothpaste purchases, 62 percent for shaving preparations, 34 percent for perfumes and colognes and 33 percent for makeup preparations.

Brand Preference Factor

Brand preference, it was felt, is the second most important reason for the shifts. Average for all products amounted to 9 percent of consumers. Makeup preparations were high, with 17 percent of consumers, while toothpastes were low, with 4 percent. All stores, it was stressed, carry all brands. Price was ranked as the third reason in importance for the shifts. Price figured in an average of 8 percent of consumer replies for all products. Toothpastes and lotions accounted for 11 percent; lotions amounted to 6 percent, while makeup and shampoo preparations were low at 5 percent. Women, the speaker commented, apparently do not count pennies in buying allure.

Quality, it was noted, was the fourth important reason for shifts to supermarkets and grocery stores. An average of 7 percent of consumers for all products thought this so. Makeup preparations received 16 percent, with perfumes accounting for 15 percent of buyers. Among the other reasons for shifts to these outlets, the speaker said, are availability (5 percent of consumers) and wide selection (6 percent).

Consumer Buying Trends

Speaking on the topic "Let's Face Facts on Consumer Buying Trends," Dan Rennick, editor of *American Druggist* magazine, pointed out that fully 28 percent of all the people who buy shaving soap, shaving cream and after-shave lotion are women. What's more, he went on, 13 percent of all people who buy bath oil and other bath toiletries are men. In ad-

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TGA Golf Trophies Won By Budd, Hewitt and Scott

TGA's golf tournament was held at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 11. Ivon H. Budd of Ungerer & Co. was the winner of the Cecil Smith trophy. E. J. Hewitt of Evans Research & Development Company won the B. M. Douglas trophy. Winner of the B. E. Levy trophy was Paul Scott of Carr-Lowery Glass Company.

Thirty-five other golf prizes were awarded. Winners were the following:—Don Bryant of Richard Hudnut; Herbert Buchanan of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.; Charles Buckie of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.; L. L. Brennerholtz of Yardley of London, Inc.; John Duncan of Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, and Dr. Carl Larsen of Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation.

Also, Peter L. Forsman of C. H. Forsman Company; Max Freund, guest of Charles of the Ritz, Inc.; John Gabrielsen of Avon Products, Inc.; Sydney Goldstone of Miner's, Inc.; R. E. Horsey of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.; Frank Guernsey of White Metal Manufacturing Company; Charles T. Hoye of Rexall Drug, and Joseph A. Huisking of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

Also, William Hunnefeld of Jean Nate, Inc.; George Jablow of Charles of the Ritz, Inc.; Charles Junod of Pacquin, Inc.; George G. Kolar of Kolar Laboratories; Robert Kramer of Evans Chemetics, Inc.; F. Levy-Hawes of Mauvel, Ltd.; A. F. Lindsay, jr., of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.; E. G. McDonough of Evans Chemetics, Inc., and J. Nelson McNash of Hazel Atlas Glass Company.

Also, H. Robert Miller of White Metal Manufacturing Company; Arthur W. Mudge of Aromatic Products, Inc.; Fred D. Parker of Pond's Extract Company; W. A. Poncher of Yardley of London, Inc.; John Rau of F. N. Burt Company; T. H. Reardon of Roubechez, Inc., and Andrew Rohman of Stanley Sapery Company.

Also, Bernard D. Schofield of Densen Banner Company; F. E. Shoninger of Antoine Chiris Company; C. G. Twiname of B. Altman Company; J. A. Ewald of Avon Products, Inc., and H. P. Wesemen of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

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dition, he said, men accounted for 11 percent of all hand lotion buyers, as well as 10 percent of all cologne and toilet water buyers.

In his talk, Mr. Rennick analyzed a study of consumer buying habits conducted for TGA by National Family Opinion, Inc. He explained the large number of women buyers for shaving products and the large number of men buyers for hand lotion and such by pointing out that wives frequently act as purchasing agents for their husbands—and vice versa.

With respect to another surprising statistic—that women constitute 53 percent of all hair tonic buyers—Mr. Rennick had another explanation. He held that women are buying the product not only for their husbands, but also for themselves. One figure, Mr. Rennick felt, would come as no surprise today, although it would have been unbelievable ten years ago. Of all deodorant buyers, he reported, 21 percent are men.

Items Covered by Survey

Altogether, twenty basic toiletry and cosmetic items were covered in the survey. These items were:—Hair tonics and dressings, shampoos, shaving soaps and creams, after-shave preparations, deodorants, toothpastes and tooth powders, talcum and dusting powders, perfumes, colognes and toilet waters, bath preparations other than soap, hand lotions and creams, other cosmetic lotions, face powder, make-up bases, cleansing creams, other skin creams, lipsticks, other make-up items, home permanents, nail enamels and removers.

Breaking the survey data down according to the sizes of the cities from which answers were obtained, Mr. Rennick found that on seventeen of the twenty items, the percentage of women buying the item is smaller in rural areas than it is in city areas. This indicates, he told the toiletry manufacturers that "the small town segment of the American scene is undersold—because it has been underpromoted for too long."

Women Working Outside Home

Other facts revealed by Mr. Rennick:—

(1) Today, one-third of all women over fourteen work outside the home—compared with only one-fourth of all women who did so twenty years ago. As a result, more women have more money today to spend on cosmetics and toilet goods.

(2) Women belonging to families in the $3,000-to-$5,000 income bracket represented 30 percent of the housewives covered by the survey. But, on nineteen of the twenty products, the women in this bracket represented more than 30 percent of all purchasers of the products. Bath preparations were the one exception.

(3) During 1952, the product which gained more new users than any other was skin cream—partly because of heavy promotion of hormone creams, aimed at the "mature woman" market. Mr. Rennick pointed out that "mature women"—those of thrity-five—now constitute 60 percent of all women over fourteen, whereas twenty years ago the corresponding figure was only 50 percent. He noted also that women over thirty-five not only do more worrying about the condition of their skin, but also have more money with which to do something about it.

(4) Other products which gained new users during 1952 included hand lotions and creams, cosmetic lotions other than hand lotions, hair tonics and dressings.

Trend to Large Sizes

(5) On nine of the twenty products—including shampoos, shaving soaps and creams, and toothpaste—consumers definitely prefer the large size, very likely for reasons of economy.

(6) On sixteen of the twenty items, the price range women prefer is the range from $1 to $1.99. The only product on which the preferred range is over $1 is perfume. On dentifrices, shaving soaps and creams, and nail enamels and removers—the preferred range is under $1.

(7) The most widely purchased toiletries are those which users started to use at an early age. On each of the following, for instance, more than 20 percent of purchasers started using the item before they were fourteen years old:—Toothpaste and tooth powder, shampoo, talcum and dusting powder, deodorants, lipstick, and hand lotions and creams.

(8) The average family buys twelve packages of toothpaste or tooth powder per year, eight packages of shampoo, six of deodorant, five of hair tonic and dressing, five of hand lotion and cream, four and a half of shaving cream or soap, three of talcum and dusting powder and three lipsticks.

Scientific Section Meeting

The final day of the association's convention, May 14, was given over to the semi-annual meeting of TGA's scientific section. A total of nine technical papers were presented. Leading off the section's program were C. F. Wight, J. A. Tomlinson and S. Kirmeier of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, with a joint paper entitled, "Difficulties Encountered in the Use of Polyethylene as a Packaging Material."

The paper was aimed at bringing together information on some of the important features to be considered when polyethylene is used as a cosmetic container. It was an attempt, the authors said, to acquaint the user with the permeation phenomena so that adequate care and precaution will be used in the choice of materials thus packaged. In order to establish a sound theoretical approach the observed effects in regard to perfume loss and product change were examined in the light of related work on the permeability of high polymers to water vapor and permanent gases.

Test Methods Discussed

The test methods available were discussed with their virtues and drawbacks. In a limited fashion, it was reported, the effects of medium, of concentration and of temperature on the rate of transmission were studied. Distention of the polyethylene wall was found to be a factor in bottle collapse and reasons for the breakdown of emulsions in contact with polyethylene were postulated. The degree of loss of a selected group of chemicals and essential oils were charted and conclusions of a general nature were deduced. Also considered were aspects of the special fragrance formulations required. The need for an approach via coatings, fillers, plasticizers or laminates was emphasized and some ideas in this connection were suggested.

J. B. Seguar and C. S. Miner, jr., the Miner Laboratories, Chicago, discussed "Hygroscopic and Viscosity Effects of Glycerin in Cosmetics." The paper described some observations in the Miner laboratories that were called pertinent to the use of glycerin in toilet goods.

Glycerin Use in Toiletries

One of the important reasons for including glycerin in toilet goods formulations, it was said, is for its hygroscopic or moisture - retaining capacity. Because accurate hygroscopicity measurements are ordinarily time-consuming, the researchers felt it worth while to develop a rapid method. Although this method was used only on simple water solutions, the authors voiced the belief that the prin-

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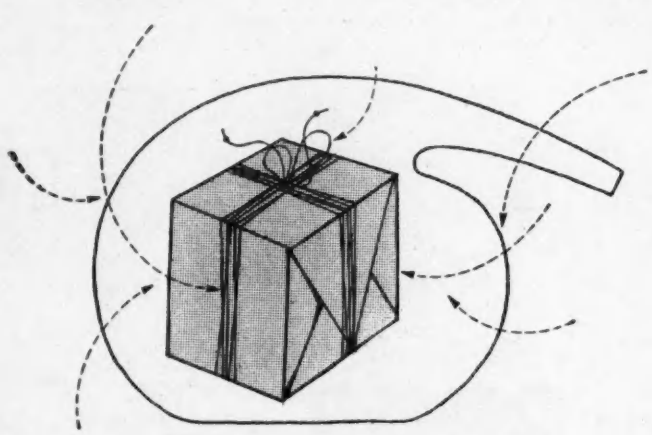

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ciples used should be applicable to many complete formulations.

In the rapid method, a thin film of the substance to be tested was deposited on the fibres of glass cloth. Its dry weight was determined. Then its changes in weight coming to equilibrium with atmospheres on various relative humidities were followed. A new equilibrium was ordinarily reached in about thirty-five minutes, it was reported.

In order to compare several hygroscopic agents under actual use conditions, vanishing creams prepared with glycerin, sorbitol or propyleneglycol, and also without any humectant, were compared for moisture retention in uncovered jars. It was found that the use of any of the polyols markedly improved moisture retention. However, it was noted, there was no signifiicant difference between the sample containing the different humectants. Two concentrations, 11 and 15 percent, of each humectant were used. As anticipated, the researchers reported, the larger amounts were slightly more effective.

Viscosity of Cosmetics

Observations on the viscosity of cosmetics made with different quantities of glycerin or other polyol were found to show that in some formulas the viscosity of the preparation was at a maximum with a certain concentration of polyol and was decreased by the use of either more or less of the polyol.

Dr. Irvin H. Blank and Frances M. Barker reported on "The Action of Hexachlorophene-Detergent Mixtures on the Bacterial Population of the Cutaneous Surface." Two to three days after starting the use of hexachlorophene-detergent mixtures for personal hygiene, they stated, the resident flora of the cutaneous surface is considerably reduced. They pointed out that they were using the word, detergent, in the broad sense to include soap.

When some transient bacteria reach a cutaneous surface which has a residual hexachlorophene film on it, they contended, they are not killed quickly by the hexachlorophene. It was also pointed out that a single washing with a hexachlorophene detergent will not remove all the transient bacteria. They, therefore, offered the reminder that the use of hexachlorophene detergents does not assure the rapid degerming of a surface which has received transient bacteria.

CIBS Award Presented To Atlas Co. Chemists

Miss Phyllis J. Carter and William C. Griffin of the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., were presented with a $250 cash award sponsored by the Cosmetic Buyers and Suppliers Association by Robert A. Armstrong, president of CIBS, at a luncheon of TGA's scientific section, held May 15. The award was made to the best paper in the judgment of the editorial board of the *Proceedings* of the scientific section, given before the section last year. CIBS was organized in 1948 as a group representing the younger members of the toilet goods industry.

Hexachlorophene as Prophylactic

The researchers admitted that they do not know the various factors which permit bacteria to invade the skin and produce lesions. It must not be assumed, they warned, that simply reducing the resident flora by the use of a hexachlorophene detergent will prevent skin lesions of bacterial origin. Sound evidence is still lacking to support prophylactic use of hexachlorophene detergents for various bacterial skin diseases, they declared.

It was noted that body odors may arise from two sources. An odorous material may be secreted onto the cutaneous surface by the cutaneous glands or an odorless secretion may undergo bacterial decomposition on the cutaneous surface to produce an odorous compound. It is obvious, the authors contended, that only those odors which arise as a result of bacterial decomposition might be prevented by the use of a hexachlorophene detergent. It was added, however, that the effectiveness of hexachlorophene detergents in the control of body odors must be determined by careful well-controlled observations.

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st Method," Dr. Herman A. Shelanski, dustrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philalphia, noted that several methods of tch testing on human subjects have en used and reported by many authors the past. Dr. Shelanski went on to diss these various methods. He also outed in detail the purpose and advantage the repeated insult technic.

The speaker gave examples of the marials tested and offered comparisons by these methods. The repeated insult ethod, he contended, shows a new phase skin reaction. This phase he discussed haustively and continued by demonrating its importance to the cosmetic and ap industries.

"Methods of Determining Skin Emolnts" was the title of a paper presented intly by E. T. Hinkel, Jr., M. L. Tainter d F. C. Nachod of the Sterling-Winthrop search Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y. It s reported that the deposition of emolnts on the skin from a superfatted synetic detergent formulation were studied. ing infrared and ultra violet technics, was possible, the authors said, to dermine both qualitatively and quantitively the nature of the deposited nollients. The methods employed, they lt, should have application in other reed fields. They concluded that their sults suggest that the detergent acts as a coupling agent between the skin and the fatty emollients.

Infrared Spectra of Gums

S. H. Newburger, J. H. Jones and G. R. Clark of the division of cosmetics, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, gave a paper entitled, "A Technic of Obtaining Infrared Spectra of Water-Soluble Gums—Part II: Identification of Gums."

It was noted that at the December, 1952, meeting of TGA's scientific section a technic was described for obtaining the infrared spectra of films of water-soluble gums. Last week's paper was intended to give the spectra of the more common gums. In addition, the use of the spectrophotometric procedure for identification of the gums isolated from various products was described.

Dr. S. M. Spatz and E. H. Polak of Polak's Frutal Works, Middletown, N. Y., surveyed "The Chemistry and Use of Musk Odorants." Musk odorants, it was stressed, have become important ingredients of most modern perfumes. Nevertheless, it was pointed out, a comprehensive review correlating their chemistry and odor characteristics has not been available to the perfumer and to the essential oil chemist. The primary purpose of their paper, the authors said, is to fill this need by gathering data presently scattered throughout the literature.

Musk Odorant Functions

The authors offered some personal observations on the odor functions of musk odorants. In addition, they described for the first time the properties of a newly discovered class of musk odorants, the "Phantolid" type. A comparison of its advantages and disadvantages with other commercially available musks was included in the survey.

The bulk of the paper was given over to a treatment of the chemistry of musk compounds, beginning with the natural materials obtainable from animal and vegetable sources, covering the polynuclear and macrocyclic isolates from the aforementioned materials, and terminating with an outline of the synthetic musks:—Nitro compounds, the macrocyclic synthetics, the complex macrocyclics and a few miscellaneous synthetics.

Progress of research on problems of adapting cosmetic products to aerosol packaging was outlined in a paper presented by Dr. Edmond G. Young and Dr.

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Ralph C. Downing, kinetic chemicals division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The paper, entitled "Development and Problems in Cosmetic Aerosols," included a forecast that cosmetics and other personal products might account for half of the 1953 production of 95,000,000 units of aerosol products. That overall production, they said, represents a 35 percent increase over the 1952 output of the aerosol industry, which entered the consumer field only in 1946.

Problems in Aerosol Packaging

Container corrosion, spray character, pressure, and compatibility of active ingredients with the propellent used in the pressure-packed cans are major problems which must be solved before personal products can be adapted generally to aerosol packaging, they stated. Personal products, which include shave cream, hair lacquer, sun tan oils, personal deodorants, colognes, burn remedies, and foot sprays, create special problems because of their use of water or alcohol—both highly corrosive to current types of containers. "General rules for predicting corrosion behavior are difficult to establish and each product should be thoroughly tested from this standpoint before it is released for public use," the duPont chemists said.

Propellents modify the corrosive action of various ingredients, it was pointed out. Use of anhydrous alcohol in steel containers, for example, presents few corrosion problems but when water is present, as in 90 percent aqueous ethyl alcohol, corrosion of steel is increased. The corrosion level still is negligibly low when "Freon-114" dichlorotetrafluoroethane and "Freon-12" dichlorodifluoromethane are used as the propellent.

Corrosion on Containers

Aluminum containers, however, are attacked severely by anhydrous ethyl alcohol, but aqueous alcohol causes very little corrosion. Aluminum alloys containing copper are more subject to corrosion than the purer forms of aluminum, Drs. Young and Downing reported. Corrosion is especially severe in water-based formulations containing a synthetic detergent, according to the duPont researchers. Addition of soap to such formulations apparently reduces such corrosion, most often evidenced by pin holes in the container.

Spray characteristics of aerosol products—which determine whether active ingredients are dispensed as a mist, stream-like spray, or foam—can be controlled by varying the concentration of the propellent and/or the pressure of the formulation, they said. In tests with hair lacquer, a propellent concentration of 25 percent produced a wet spray with rela-

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rely large droplets that tended to settle pidly. When the propellent concentration was 60 percent, a fine, misty spray as formed.

etermining Character of Spray

A high pressure produces a misty spray ith products like hair lacquer, while a w pressure produces a much wetter, ream-like spray, they explained. Valve sign also is important in determining e character of the spray.

In foam type products, such as shave eams, according to the duPont report, gher propellent concentrations give stiff, y, elastic foams, whereas soft, somehat wet and less resilient foems are proced at lower propellent concentrations. hen propellents are present in the same ncentration, those with higher pressures nd to give a stiffer and more elastic am than those with lower pressure.

Pressures up to seventy pounds per uare inch are obtainable with various reon" fluorinated hydrocarbon propelnts, or mixtures of one or more types, it as pointed out. The propellents themives vary in compatibility with different tive ingredients in aerosol formulations. portance of package design for eye apal also was stressed by Drs. Young and owning in a portion of the report deted to recent consumer and retail surys in the aerosol market.

ampoo Formulation

H. W. Zussman of Alrose Chemical ompany, Cranston, R. I., in a paper on hampoo Formulation," pointed out that ampoo additives are increasing in imrtance and number. Cream shampoos, said, require opacifying agents (usually tty alcohols, higher alcohol sulphates), ile clear shampoos now are formulated nts, hydrotropes, alkylolamides and lyethyleneglycol derivatives) to prevent ecipitation of poorly soluble salts or aps, depress cloud point and to solubie finishing agents.

Both types, Mr. Zussman noted, require ickeners and gelling agents. Coconut ap shampoos, it was stated, may be rtified with water softeners and lime ap dispersants to give a creditable permance in moderately hard water. unter-irritants, for synthetic shampoos, was added, now include mild tanning ents, polypeptides, carboxymethylcellulose and related compounds. Aerosol packaging, Mr. Zussman declared, has introduced the use of propellants and the problem of corrosion inhibitors.

General Utility Additives

Of more general utility, the speaker said, are additives such as foam stabilizers (alkylolamides) which help produce flash lather and improve lathering on oil scalps; germicidal agents (phenolics); lustrants (usually oil substances, possibly optical bleaches); anti-static agents to improve manageability of hair, and hair softeners—mineral oil, metal soaps, fatty alcohols, sterols and cationics.

The association's luncheon on the first day, May 12, was featured by an address on TGA's program for women in the armed services by Capt. Evelyn J. Blewett of the United States Air Force, public relations coordinator, defense department, Washington, D. C. Capt. Blewett discussed the importance of good grooming to women in the armed forces. Various services of the armed forces were represented at the luncheon, including the Waves, Wacs, Marines and the Air Force.

Cosmetic Chemists Fete Mayham

Stephen L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, was accorded honorary membership in the Society of Cosmetic Chemists at the society's annual spring meeting, held May 15 at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Presentation of the honorary membership was made at the luncheon of the one-day parley. Technical papers were heard at sessions in the morning and afternoon.

Dr. H. A. Shelanski and Dr. M. V. Shelanski of Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philadelphia, outlined "Toxicity Studies on Actamer." The studies reported in the paper included acute oral toxicity studies with "Actamer" on white rats and guinea pigs, while the materials studied included "Actamer" per se in a suitable solvent and soap containing "Actamer" and soap controls. Eye irritation studies with "Actamer" per se and "Actamer" in soap were also reported.

Subacute toxicity studies by percutaneous absorption on a ninety-day basis were reported on varying dosages of "Actamer" in a suitable solvent. Pathologic studies on the above were also reported. Patch-test studies with "Actamer" per se in a suitable solvent, as well as soap containing "Actamer" and control soaps were reported according to the Draize and Shelanski repeated insult method.

Hair Loss in Humans

Dr. Irving L. Milberg of the skin and cancer unit, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, in discussing "Hair Loss in Humans and Some of Its Chemical Aspects," noted that for centuries human beings have been concerned with the problems arising from the distribution of hair on the body. In essence, he said, the concern revolved around either the growth of hair in undesirable areas, or the lack of hair in desirable places. In his paper, Dr. Milberg emphasized that he was limiting the discussion to some of the factors involved in the loss of hair from the human scalp.

Historically, he went on, there are many legends and myths associated with baldness, or alopecia as it is called medically. The term alopecia, itself, he pointed out, is derived from the Greek word fox, which, he further noted, is an animal subject to baldness, and, of course, its association with slyness has led to the belief that baldness occurs in the more intelligent humans.

Biblical View of Baldness

On the other hand, he asserted, the bible considered baldness a curse and a tragedy. For example, in the legend of Samson, the loss of hair was associated with the loss of strength. In American Indian folklore, he continued, the hair was associated with the soul, and scalping an enemy prevented the ghost from walking and haunting the scalper. He went on to describe other similar myths.

Dr. Milberg then presented a brief summary of the formation, development, structure and physiology of the hair in order, he said, to describe some of the principles involved in hair loss, as well as hair types. He described the molecular structure and the properties of hair, noting that alopecia is divided into two categories. One is associated with diseases, either local or general, causing hair loss. The other is baldness occurring without apparent disease of the scalp.

The diseases causing alopecia, he emphasized, have been well described in many textbooks on dermatology. But, he noted, the explanation for ordinary baldness without apparent disease is varied and more interesting. Explanations of baldness, he declared, include exhaustion of nervous energy, overheating of the scalp, toxic effects, the use of hats, the presence or the absence of fats, endocrine factors, seborrhea, heredity, zoological factors as well as newer chemical concepts and possibilities.

Amine Soap Hair Shampoos

Miss Helen E. Wassell, holder of an organic synthesis followship of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., presented a paper on "Amine Hair Shampoos." Recent trends in hair shampoos indicate a growing tendency to return to a soap-based shampoo, modified to meet the present-day customer's requirements, she declared.

She described the chemical and physical properties of ethanolamine soaps, adding that these properties indicate why such soaps are particularly attractive and effective for the modified soap shampoo. Miss Wassell went on to describe the ease with which an amine soap shampoo can be prepared and offered a simplified production-control method for testing the acidity or alkalinity of the soap. She gave a basic shampoo formula and suggested various additives for modifying the viscosity and lathering properties, improving hard-water toleration and maintaining a light color in amine soap shampoos.

Cosmetic Scientific Data Need

Dr. Thomas Cifelli, jr., in a discussion of "The Need for Scientific Data in a Cosmetic Patent Program," considered and evaluated the patent possibilities open to the cosmetic industry. He offered suggestions looking toward the full attainment of these possibilities.

The speaker pointed out that among the avenues of patent protection open to the cosmetic industry are those involving new cosmetic chemicals; new cosmetic preparations that may have all old ingredients, or at least one new ingredient, or all new ingredients; new uses of old chemicals or compositions; and processes for making cosmetic chemicals or preparations involving new chemicals or preparations,

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making of old chemicals or preparations, or uses of old chemicals or preparations. He declared that the United States patent law requirements are such that adequate patent protection cannot be obtained without experimental evidence furnished by the cosmetic chemists.

Cosmetic Industry Seen in Transition

In the speaker's view, the cosmetic industry is in a state of transition, having proceeded from one which practices secrecy to its present state where many progressive elements in their own enlightened self-interest make early and full disclosures of their research findings. However, he stressed, there are some in the industry today who are spending appreciable sums of money seeking patent protection without success on account of the lack of experimental evidence. This, he said, is either because they have not seen fit to make the change from secrecy to full disclosure for patent purposes a 100 percent one, or because they are unaware of the patent requirements.

Dr. Cifelli concluded by saying that the cosmetic chemist has a unique opportunity to point out the need for and to furnish the indicated information to the end that cosmetic patent disclosures and proceedings can be characterized by what he called "savantism" and not "obscurantism."

US Revenue Returns Increased During March

Collections of internal revenue during March, 1953, totaled $10,274,615,335.96 as compared with $9,533,840,932.56 in the corresponding month of 1952, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	March 1953	March 1952
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$1,489,069.56	$1,308,102.3
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	140,646,132.91	120,069,697.5
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	18,167,141.95	16,122,510.5
Gasoline	64,884,923.34	64,613,884.7
Lubricating oils	5,586,639.21	5,978,583.3
Matches	993,940.99	993,326.7
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	69,245.57	69,403.1
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	39,162.90	7,460.1
Sugar	5,575,801.59	4,615,706.3
Toilet preparations, excise tax	7,805,077.30	7,248,879.1
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,135,316.16	1,858,902.0

Trade Briefs

Merck & Co. has announced the availability on prescription of "Duo-Strep" antibiotic.

William R. Spurlock, of Eli Lilly & Co. has been elected a director of the American Marketing Association.

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easonal demand for items used in soft aks and beverages continued heavy, ouraging a feeling of confidence ong manufacturers and dealers. The vier call for such products as citrus was due to continue for some time, bling dealers to look ahead to a period greater market activity. At the same e, lines receiving a more active inquiry ed balance those items that continued ty. The aromatic chemicals market ained steady but showed no excepal activity.

argest advance was made in the price innamon oil, USP. Supplies of the oil ained tight and replacement to dealin this country was strictly limited. advance was also made in the price Spanish rosemary oil of USP specificas. Oil from the current distillation eared to be stabilized at a firmer level. hnical oil was unchanged. The advances veighed declines, bringing the index to 154.36, an increase of .09 point.

omestic lemon oil producers noted an eased call, at a time when the market d least accommodate any additional ands. Quotations from several pro-ers edged upward, although an earlier imum offer was maintained. Orange was steady on spot while dealers' reement views became stronger. Conption by beverage makers effected a iderable reduction in supplies and inted that a firmer market was apching.

he market for ocotea cymbarium oil kened. Spot price for this oil was n and there were reports that Braziliholders might be prepared to lower r expectations. Patchouli oil dropped he price was affected by a sluggish rest on the part of consumers. Para-source petitgrain oil was lowered on acement, and a lower spot offer was e for natural domestic sassafras oil. ilian bois de rose oil showed an intion of dropping shortly but at last ce had not gone below an earlier mum.

ables from foreign shippers showed nces on Haitian lime and South Amer-petitgrain oil, while cinnamon leaf, leaf, eucalyptus, geranium Bourbon Algerian, ocotea cymbarium, and bon vetiver were reduced. Lower ping prices were also reported for arosa, pennyroyal and Spanish sage

ential Oils

ise—The market continued an unsetone, as a result of the present govent regulation requiring a license the Foreign Assets Commission covg each lot of oil brought into the try. At latest advice, no such lies had as yet been issued and there no information available as to how any would be. Dutch shippers ped their prices, it was reported, as sult of this sudden loss in their mar-The amount of material available d move into a very tight corner if present situation continued, as it aped almost certain to do. The oil d, it was stated, disappear entirely the market, forcing users to switch rtificial replacements.

ricot Kernel—Quotations were steady the past fourteen days and the ket remained without particular fea-Inquiry was reported as remaining to earlier levels and showing no ency to vary in any great extent. Reement offered no difficulties.

rgamot—Price activity remained at a mum during the past week as spot and ard shipment held close to former ls. No immediate changes in the Conum price appeared likely. Sufficient rial was available to fill most current ls without undue difficulty and no tage of material was indicated, trade ces believed. The long range price d, however, appeared to be upward, rding to reports by reliable sources.

bis de Rose—Replacement remained cult as a result of the situation in il. With all of last year's crop bought held by one group, there was no intion as to how soon any shipments ld be made. Spot prices held firm at iously strengthened levels, with an at $4 remaining the week's minimum with a price of $4.35 forming the r edge.

rdamom—Following a decline in the mum spot price noted during the week

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, cinnamon, USP, $1.25 per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli, 25c. per lb.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, 10c. per lb.
Sassafras, nat., dom., USP, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
154.36	154.27*	154.53	196.3

*Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

previous, the oil remained available from $32 per pound. Other prices ranged upward to $40, the origin of the material largely determining both the price and the quality of the oil. Prices remained steady within the past week, although a generally weaker trend was evident. The week's moderate inquiry was met without pinch from current stocks, trade circles reported.

Cinnamon—Oil meeting USP specifications, also termed cassia, was offered at an advanced minimum quotation. A price of $6.75 per pound formed the new low offer, as compared with the earlier one at $5.50. Supplies were very tight throughout the market since a sizable amount of replacement remains unobtainable to dealers in this country. A continued firm price schedule and limited offerings were considered certainties by informed trade sources. Cinnamon bark oil was unchanged during the past week, with prices ranging from $23 per pound. Leaf oil was steady, and an earlier offer at $1.40 per pound was maintained.

Clove—A price of $9.50 per pound was maintained during the week, while the former top quotation of $11.25 was reduced 50c. by the quarter offering it. With the price of buds remaining at the existing high level, no widespread reductions in oil prices were considered possible in the trade. There was general agreement, however, that current quotations would continue to meet a great deal of consumer resistance until such a time as they could be reduced.

Dillweed—Offers of $4 per pound were heard from several directions during the past week, while other prices ranged upward from this offer. An active inquiry was encountered from consuming industries, as pickle packers and other users continued summer production. Material was somewhat scarce and expected to remain so during the months before the next crop reached the market.

Geranium—Spot prices moved within a small margin during the week, producing no new high or low offers for the period. Algerian oil was quoted from a minimum of $10.25 per pound and Bourbon from $9.75. Both types of oil were priced downward on shipment, and this decline was expected to affect the spot market shortly.

Ginger—The earlier minimum offer of $13 was maintained during the week, while the price range narrowed when the top offer declined to $14 per pound. The market was without special feature as replacement remained easy and presented no particular difficulties. The current low quotation of $13 has been maintained steadily since the beginning of the year.

Grapefruit—The supply position of this oil showed no improvement and it continued on the list of very tight materials. Some dealers reported having no stocks at all, and even those who were able to fill orders were doing so chiefly on the basis of allocations to their regular customers. Those consumers who had no regular source of supply were hard pressed in obtaining shipment. The price range was firm and extended upwards from $2.75 per pound.

Guaiacwood—Prices were steady over the past week and inquiry remained close to routine amounts. A quotation of $1.60 per pound formed the lower edge of the range, with other prices varying to $1.90. Replacement was reported as available in ample amounts and the market due to remain untroubled for the immediate future.

Lemon—The current increased call for material came at a time when the market could least accommodate any additional demands. Supplies remained as tight as they have been during the past months and showed little prospect of easing in the foreseeable future. Manufacturers of beverages and soft drinks, as well as other items following a seasonal production cycle, found very limited offerings on the market. Prices of domestic oil were firm at earlier levels, the cur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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rent range extending from $6 to $6.75 per pound, depending upan brand. The majority of quotations, however, were in the upper edge of this range. Dealers expected little improvement in the supply situation in the immediate future, expecting a continued heavy call from consumers and at the same time no sizeable increase in domestic oil production. Prices for Italian oil of good quality were considered too high to offer serious competition to domestic producers.

Lemongrass—After dropping slightly below an earlier minimum during the previous week, the price range held steady and failed to regain its earlier position. The amount of material reaching the market appeared to cover most current inquiry, which has remained close to earlier levels and shown little change in the past week. Cables from Indian and Central American shippers were even during the week with those received earlier.

Lignaloe Wood—Mexican oil was offered within the price range quoted earlier, quotations extending upward from $3.25 per pound. A moderate call for the oil was met by dealers during the week and most requirements were filled without difficulty. A continued easy replacement situation was expected, with few extensive changes in prices appearing likely.

Lime—Price activity was negligible during the week although the good rate of demand of the past thirty days continued and a sizeable amount of material was reported sold. Continued consumption in the making of summer beverages and other seasonal items prompted an active inquiry. Adequate amounts of oil were reported available and as yet, no difficulty in obtaining replacement appeared imminent. Distilled Mexican oil was priced from a low offer of $6.10 per pound. West Indian prices ranged from $6.60 for distilled oil and from $7.85 for expressed oil. No letup in call for material was expected by trade observers for the immediate future.

Mandarin—Replacement prices for Italian oil were reported as pulling up a bit during the past week. The indication of strength had no widespread effect on the market as yet, but trade sources pointed out that the situation could continue on a firmer basis than it had in past weeks. Domestic oil was unchanged.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The market for this Brazilian oil weakened during the past week and the spot price dropped 5c. per pound to reach a minimum of 60c. There were reports in trade circles that the Brazilian government may be prepared to lower its expectations for this oil. The result, if this materializes, would be a more favorable market for purchasers, it was stated. Continued lowered replacement costs would be one result expected from a changed government attitude. The oil is one of several for which an official price floor has been established at the origin.

Orange—Expressed oil moved into a slightly firmer position during the week, but without changing the price range previously in effect. California oil was quoted from 75c. to $1.25 per pound, depending upon maker. Floridian oil prices ranged from a minimum of 70c. to $1 per pound. Recent increased demands from makers of summer lines of beverages and confections have taken the slack out of the supply situation and pointed toward a continued firmer market in the next thirty days. The end of the producing season in Florida was expected to provide a further impetus toward a tightened supply situation and firmer price schedules.

Distilled oil was steady within the recently advanced range of 40c. to 80c. per pound, these prices varying with supplier. Demand for this type of oil was heavier than it was some thirty to sixty days ago, but still formed only a small part of the total orange oil requirements.

Palmarosa—This oil showed a decidedly weaker tone during the week with replacement and some spot prices moving downward. The minimum quotation stayed at $5.80 per pound while a top price of $6.75 came down to $6.50. The lower quotations reflected easier replacement, it was reported in the trade. In addition, inquiry for the oil has declined to a certain degree, adding to the current weakness exhibi in the market.

Patchouli—A new offer made during week at $7 per pound represented a d of 25c. from the minim :m in effect earl The oil was reported available in m than ample amounts to cover the curr moderate market demands. Trade sour stated that continued weaker quotati appeared to be indicated from this sup situation.

Pennyroyal—The current low edge market quotations stood at $1.75 per po and held firm during the past week. placement cables edged downward, h ever, and some decline in spot quotati wa; indicated as a possible result. Whet it would amount to any sizable amo could not immediately be determined.

Peppermint—An accurate forecast of new crop's yield could be obtained wit tLe next thirty to forty-five days, acco ing to trade sources. Although product was not be expected to begin before July, an estimate of the size of the c could be made before that time. Pri would reflect the outlook particularly the new crop appears to be of larger th usual size.

Petitgrain—Offers received from source were reported more favorable the buyer, with a drop of 10c. per pou effected on the minimum quotation. T reduction put the current range betw $2.25 and $2.75 per pound for oil fr Paraguay. The offerings coming in were reportedly for new crop materia

Rosemary—Spot quotations for USP climbed 5c. above earlier levels during week as Spanish oil showed a stron tone. The revised price range exten upward from 80c. per pound. Oil fr the new distillation appeared somew more stabilized in price and the curr advanced price schedules would lik be maintained, trade sources stated. terial of technical specifications was changed and remained availble from per pound.

Rue—Normally an oil that changes price very little, during the past w the shipping price of rue was advan at the origin. The strengthened tone not sufficient to affect the spot mar but if the trend coninued, some advan on spot quotations would be forthcomi trade sources stated. The oil was one t appeared to bear watching in the we to come.

Sandalwood — The market remai without feature during the past w and quotations were currently identi with those in effect earlier. No chan in the price or supply situation were pected in the immediate future, since current period usually remains one little activity for this oil. Offers of per pound and up were made for mate of NF specifications.

Sassafras—Natural domestic oil of U specifications was reduced by 15c. pound with an offering at $1.75 per pou The artificial material was unchanged ing the week. Earlier quotations rang from 48c. to 70c. per pound were ma tained and were expected in the trade hold steady for the immediate future.

Spearmint—The price situation co change considerably within the next thi to forty-five days, it was pointed out trade sources. With planting complet the growers now will be able to watch progress of the new crop and begin to e

—Continued on page

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals was fairly active last week. Market remained steady and quotations for the entire list were maintained at prevailing levels. The bulk of sales was chiefly for prompt requirements, with consumers not disposed to build inventories. In the chemical group, withdrawals of bichromates against former contracts exceeded purchases for spot delivery. Demand for sodium hydrosulphite was confined to immediate needs.

Trading in sizing materials was moderate and restricted to prompt requirements. Potato starch was steady and in moderate demand for shipment from Maine, while interest in foreign starch continued inactive due to the lower cost of domestic. Reports from Brazil regarding the 1953 southern tapioca flour production continued pessimistic indicating that the output will be sharply reduced and available stocks for export were expected to fall below requirements in the United States. Due to high cost of roots, combined with the need of food, the bulk of the output will be used to extend the supply of bread flour. Stocks of Brazilian flour on spot are practically nil and interest in Java grades for nearby and later requirements has improved. Trading in sago flour was light and spotty for spot delivery, while interest in futures continued to lag.

Inquiry for tanning materials was restricted to fill-in quantities for prompt shipment. While business was slow, offers for shipments were maintained at current quotations.

Department of Agriculture has named a twelve-man committee to advise in the operation of the wool price support program with particular emphasis on helping the department to develop sound merchandising and selling policies for government-owned wool. All segments of the industry are represented on the wool merchandising advisory committee.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 9, 1952
101.17	101.17	103.09	87.94

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming demand was fairly active for moderate quantities for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at prevailing levels.

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate was off in February totaling 6,990 tons, compared with 9,490 tons in January and 9,722 tons, February last year, according to the Census Bureau. The market remained steady, and unchanged. Demand was moderate, chiefly for actual needs.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was light and spotty. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Production was reduced in February, and amounted to 2,106 tons, against 2,352 tons in January and 2,446 tons, February, 1952. Consumers absorbed fair-sized lots for prompt delivery. Quotations were held at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Hand-to-mouth buying continued for all varieties. Quotations were fairly steady and unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Improved demand was noted for prompt delivery, which is usual at this season. Market was steady at prevailing quotations. Drums were held at 75c. per pound, and smaller lots ranged to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin — This market was unchanged steady. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — Trading was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued to drop, and was reduced 1,400,000 bushels to 25,435,000 bushels for the week ended May 8, compared with 44,181,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. CCC's corn inventory as of March 31 was reported at 661,108,355 bushels and cost $419,877,585.

Egg Albumen—Steady consuming demand and light stocks continued to keep this market in a firm position. The bulk of buying was restricted to prompt needs. Offers for forward delivery were scarce. Flake was maintained at $2.62 to $2.64 per pound and powder, $2.66 to $2.68 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged and steady at $1.03 to $1.07 per pound, as to quantity. Egg production in April totaled 6,094,000,000, compared with 6,298,000,000 in March; 6,146,000,000, April last year and 1942-51 average of 6,385,000,000. Total output, for January-April inclusive amounted to 23,161,000,000 against 23,562,000,000, during the same period in 1952 and 10-year average of 22,022,000,000.

Egg Yolk—This market was firmer and prices were advanced in some quarters, ranging from $1.20 to $1.25 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Demand was quite active for immediate requirements.

Potato Starch — Trading was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. The market in Maine ranged from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Danish was quiet, but steady at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Supplies on the spot ranged from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lot trading was reported for spot delivery. Prices for spot material were unchanged, while replacements were slightly higher. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound as to quantity. Shipments were held at 7c. to 7⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Demand was reported chiefly for Java grades for prompt delivery, due to scarcity of Brazilian flour. Java AAA was quoted at 9c. per pound, exdock and 9½c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse for smaller quantities. AA was available at ¼c. less per pound.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Moderate improvement was reported for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Stocks were not liberal, but adequate to meet current demand. Extract 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were light. Market was firm and unchanged at 8¼c. per pound, exdock. Trading was spotty.

Divi Divi—Business continued slow. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Shipments of 45 percent tannin were quoted at $70 to $72 per ton exdock and 48 percent, $75.50 per ton, same basis.

Mangrove Bark—This market was steady and unchanged. Trading lacked snap and confined to moderate lots for immediate shipment. Columbian bark was held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was limited. Shipments were well held at former levels. JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock; assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was steady at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Volume of trading was still limited as tanners continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Shipments were unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Consuming inquiry for replacements continued slow. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, exdock.

Wattle — Trading continued spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Market remained on a steady basis. Fair average bark was held at $103 to $104 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract minimum 60 percent tannin was unchanged at 10.45c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and East African, 60 percent at 10.30c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Producers assert that the peak demand for the basic fertilizer chemicals has passed for the 1952-1953 season. Ammonium nitrate has remained tight with demand exceeding production. Ammonium sulphate, cokeoven material, was generally reported short although some producers still have stocks to move. The synthetic variety was readily available with plenty of stocks in storage along the Atlantic seaboard. It was stated that Japan will be a seller next month with some 200,000 tons to be marketed. The outlook for synthetic sulphate is at best uncertain. Potassium muriate shipments over the first three months were the largest for domestic material for any quarter ever recorded and a sizable tonnage has been booked for shipment over the new season. Supply conditions have improved for superphosphate and the market shows a firm tone with the price trend upward. Sodium nitrate is finding a steady seasonal outlet and the same can be said of phosphate rock. Demand has increased for nitrogen solutions, buying interest being stimulated by the announcement of higher prices effective July 1. On the other hand, cyanamide will be reduced in price July 1.

Packing-house byproducts showed no unusual activity with prices stationary at former levels. Inquiry for castor pomace has slowed down and so has demand for nitrogenous process tankage. If weather conditions are favorable, the new menhaden meal season will open this month.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 9, 1952
111.56	111.56	112.04	114.17

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Available supply remained tight, with demand still strong. February production of original solution amounted to 120,588 tons, including 100,780 tons of fertilizer grade and 19,808 of all other grades. January output amounted to 139,495 tons and in February last year 119,100 tons were produced.

Ammonium Sulphate—Passing of the peak demand for the season has left cokeoven sulphate in a mixed supply condition. While production for May has been sold by some of the producers, there are others who have stocks to move. There is no scarcity of synthetic at present with plenty in storage along the eastern seaboard and the market competitive. The government is about to purchase 120,000 tons for shipment to Korea and at least part of this order may be purchased here. This should reduce the current selling pressure. February production of synthetic totaled 56,693 tons of technical, against 84,944 in January and 51,821 tons in February, 1952.

Bone Meal—Held at $65 per ton for steamed domestic, carlots, works. The movement has slowed down with demand quiet throughout the past week.

Cyanamide — Prices will be reduced July 1. The fertilizer mixing grade will be $55 per ton in bags and $52 in bulk. The pulverized grade will be priced at $2.75 per unit of nitrogen, both f.o.b. the works.

Fish Meal—New season menhaden production will start late this month, weather conditions permitting. Imported fish meal was priced at $140 per ton at the port for 60 percent protein.

Phosphate Rock — Remained relatively tight and firm with domestic demand steady and export sales slow. There appeared to be no excessive stocks of either high or low grade Florida rock.

Potassium Muriate—Only two weeks left for the old season (1952-53) and it is apparent that domestic production will show a substantial increase over the previous year. A large producer at Trona, California, has issued a supplementary price announcement regarding the new season June 1, 1953, to May 31, 1954. The company states that in an announcement dated April 7, 1953, it was stated their list price on muriate of potash 60 percent K_2O, minimum (bulk) would be 53c. per unit of K_2O f.o.b. Trona. The right was reserved, however, to adjust the above applicable price to meet the competition of other producers of muriate. Effective June 1, 1953, this producer will on all shipments to those areas where applicable, adjust its price to meet the competitive price of 43c. per unit of K_2O, in bulk, carlots, f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico. Trade discounts will apply on orders shipped under terms of the contract.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand for shipments continued good with imported nitrate in better supply than domestic at present.

Superphosphate—Shipments for the season appear to have passed their peak without any unusual feature to note. Supply conditions in this area have shown improvement. Prices remained firm with a tendency to advance.

Tankage — No price changes were recorded last week. The market continued quiet with New York naming $4.75 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $5.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest dropped slightly over the week although steady trade kept the market moderately active. In general the supply position exceeded current needs with demand expected to drop off slowly in view of the usual forthcoming seasonal slump. Organic materials continued to show fluctuation with a firm tone lacking due to slow demand. Supply of tuna meal at Los Angeles was light with demand strong and a firm market reported. Although the tuna catch has been spotty, mixed with some mackerel landings have been higher than for the first quarter of the year. Ruling prices were: Ammonium nitrate, $85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian matrial, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $10 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.03 per ton in bulk, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.35 per unit of protein, domestic, sacked, f.o.b. San Pedro, spot delivery $2.40 per unit for small lots, same basis. $2.30 per unit July-September delivery, f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.30 per unit, imported meal, sacked, ex-dock, July arrival.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated, $31.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3-48 grade. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68 to $72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Slight gain in sales of the synthetics was noted last week although formulations in general showed a disposition to postpone operations. It was stated that the season's sales to date are considerably below normal. Reports from the southwest indicate a heavy infestation of cotton worms with farmers not doing anything about it. There has been a better movement of toxaphene which has permitted a reduction of first hand inventories. BHC and DDT looked a bit steadier. Cotton dust sales were still slow with competitive conditions characterizing the market. In the older group, calcium arsenate remained exceedingly quiet. The Carolinas are not advocating the use of lead arsenate for tobacco dusting. This appeared to be the result of the refusal of England to purchase American tobacco dusts with lead and a shift in the English buying policy to Italy. According to trade reports, this British idea is more of a fallacy than a reality.

The conference held in Amman, Jordan in March 1953 stated that the extensive breeding of locusts now taking place in northern Saudi Arabia, southern Iraq, southern Jordan, and probably also in Israel constitutes a grave threat to agricultural production in the Near East. Unless effective measures are taken, it is expected that swarms will escape in May to invade all countries from Egypt to Iran including southern Turkey. It is proposed to undertake concerted action and plans have been made for the cooperation of the various countries in the effort. Units have been assigned to the affected regions and further assistance is being requested.

Calcium Arsenate—February production of commercial was placed at 926 tons compared with a revised total of 419 in January.

Lead Arsenate—Production during February was 1,194 tons of acid and basis against a revised total of 709 in the preceding month and 1,550 tons in February 1952.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Chemical Labeling Manual Revised Edition Published

Continuing its efforts to achieve uniformity of state warning label regulations for hazardous chemicals, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association issued today a new revised edition of its chemical labeling publication, "Manual L-1: Warning Labels." The manual was prepared originally by the association's committee on labels and precautionary information to provide standards of labeling for ethical manufacturers and is still the authoritative reference for this purpose.

With the increasing tendency of individual states to favor legislation controlling chemical labeling, the manual has taken on the additional function of providing a basis on which to achieve uniformity in state requirements. Of the five states and territories which now have chemical labeling codes, four—California, Illinois, Oregon and Hawaii—essentially follow the recommendations in the manual.

The new edition sets forth the principles of proper warning label preparation and includes illustrative labels for some 250 industrial and agricultural chemicals. It also covers labels for small packages and for samples and new products for investigational use. Most of the suggested labels present information beyond that required by federal statutes. They are intended for use in addition to or in combination with any labels required by law.

As a result of general adoption of the MCA labels, the Public Health Service has recently discontinued the so-called "Surgeon General's Agreements" on labeling entered into some years ago with the manufacturers of a few specific chemicals. The Public Health Service has approved and endorsed the labeling principles set forth in the manual. Copies of the ninety-eight page booklet are available from the association at 246 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. The price is $1.

Amer. Cyanamid Reports Retirement of Dr. Horsfall

Dr. John L. Horsfall, an early pioneer in the field of industrial entomology, has retired from his post as chief entomologist of American Cyanamid Company, New York. His thirty-seven year career in the field of entomology began with summer research work at Iowa State Agricultural College from 1916 to 1919. During the same period he was studying for his doctorate at the State University of Iowa.

From 1920 to 1925 he was associate professor of entomology at Pennsylvania State College, and for the next year was employed by Cyanamid as an entomologist. From 1926 to 1928 he conducted entomological research for Bayer Company, and returned to Cyanamid in 1928. He was named chief entomologist in 1944. During his work with Cyanamid he played a key role in developing parathion and malathon.

Ceramics Post to Danielson

Ralph R. Danielson, manager of ceramics service of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, has been elected president of the American Ceramic Society, succeeding W. E. Creamer.

Chase Names Carlton

Chase Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has announced the appointment of Sidney M. Karlton as vice-president. Mr. Karlton was formerly associated with Nepera Chemical Company, in various capacities, most recently as director of new product development.

Solvents Data Offered

A three-page fact sheet booklet on three tailored types of "Klearall" safety solvents has just been published by Octagon Process, Inc., of 15 Bank street, Staten Island 1, New York. The solvents have been expressly developed for cleaning electrical and mechanical equipment where fire and explosive hazards are present and toxic odors are objectionable. The booklet gives instructions for use and specifications.

The three types are:—"Klearall 90," a low-cost product for general use; "Klearall 95," a super-dry type with very fast evaporation, and "Klearall 100," which has a long service life and is capable of considerable re-use. Copies of the fact sheets are available on request.

Int. Nickel Makes Grubb Superintendent at Huntington

L. E. Grubb, former general superintendent of International Nickel Company's Bayonne, N. J., works, has been appointed general superintendent of the Huntington, W. Va., works according to an announcement by Dr. Paul D. Merica, president of the company. At the same time, P. H. Flynn, who had been assistant superintendent at Bayonne, has been named general superintendent, succeeding Mr. Grubb.

Mr. Grubb joined International Nickel in 1934 as a member of the accounting department in the New York office. The following year he was transferred to the Huntington works, remaining there until 1937 when he was appointed auditor of the Bayonne works. Mr. Grubb was named general superintendent at Bayonne in 1942. Mr. Flynn became associated with International Nickel in 1939 as a technician at the Bayonne works. In 1940 he was appointed assistant foreman at Bayonne and assistant superintendent in 1942.

Detrex Corporation Names Conforti to Sales Post

Charles J. Conforti has been appointed regional sales manager for the chemical processing division of Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Conforti will be in charge of the division's sales in the west central region, which includes Michigan and Indiana.

Prior to joining Detrex in January of this year, Mr. Conforti was sales manager for A. Daigger, Chicago. He previously was assistant sales manager for the protective coating division of Lion Oil Company, Eldorado, Ark., and was engaged in technical sales for the Nox-Rust Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In March Above February's

March production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 16 percent above that of February, while production was down slightly from March, 1952, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,981,128 heavy-type steel barrels and drums; 856,940 light-type steel barrels and drums and 5,322,606 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,669,709 heavy-type steel barrels and drums; 781,948 light-type steel barrels and drums and 4,726,983 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in February.

Surfactants Data Offered

A new study of the use of surfactants in the manufacture of fertilizer by acidulation has been released by Universal detergents, Inc. Copies may be obtained by requesting technical bulletin 54, "Udet F in Acidulation," from Universal at 1825 East Spring street, Long Beach 6, Calif.

Aluminum Industries Names Schwab

Ray F. Schwab has been appointed director of purchases of Aluminum Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Schwab assumes the office recently vacated when Eugene F. Eckerle became vice-president of the company.

Fertilizer Rail Charges

—Continued from page 3

and rail freight revenue was $91,781,827. From 1947 to 1951, rail freight revenue had dropped almost $30,000,000 while fertilizer consumption rose almost 2,000,000 tons. It is obvious that unusually high rail freight rates on fertilizers are forcing fertilizer manufacturers to employ methods other than rail to haul material.

"The National Fertilizer Association believes that the continuance of the new excessively high rail freight rates on fertilizers and fertilizer materials is not only unnecessary but unwise. Once again we repeat our original proposition that no rail freight increase on fertilizers and fertilizer materials should have been authorized in ex parte 175. Furthermore, under no circumstances should the maximum hold-down on phosphate rock and potash salts be cancelled," Mr. Gale concluded.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The petroleum derivatives market was without price activity, continuing the trend of recent weeks, during which price patterns have held at prevailing levels. The supply situation presented an uneven aspect. Combined demands for toluol from industrial and military users took all current production and would have used considerably more material if it had been available. Government needs for toluol for aviation gasoline and for nitration purposes were the chief source of the pressure on manufacturers. After current allocations were filled, the remaining material fell short of the total needed by civilian consumers. This caused additional attention to be turned to such aromatics as xylol.

Most needs for xylol were filled from current production, although little if any surplus material was available on the market. Solvent naphthas experienced an active call, with material of 150 degree flash point in a somewhat tight position and the 100 degree flash point product in easier supply. Demand for mineral spirits was maintained at approximately the rate of past weeks. Duing the remainder of the quarter there was no reduction foreseen in demand for aliphatics.

The market for lubricating oils remained inactive while inventories were reported high. For this reason, production continued at reduced levels which affected output of waxes as well. Demand for refined waxes continued good and the outlook firm. A decline in demand for Texas crude oil during June was forecast by the Bureau of Mines. Petrolatums and white minerals oils experienced a good demand and were without feature pricewise.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Production of petroleum source benzol, other than motor grade, totaled 3,800,697 gallons during February, 1953. This figure represented a sizeable decline from the total of 5,137,813 gallons reached during the previous month. The material appeared in good supply and presented a longer range picture of continued availability.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Consumer demands have remained on a level with those of the first quarter of the year, during which period producers reported a very high total level of shipments. As yet, no downward trend has been noticed and most manufacturers expected none in the sixty day period to come. The current demand was met from production without any apparent shortage. Prices remained steady and gave no indication of changing in the immediate future.

Lacquer Diluents—Demand for fast evaporating aliphatic solvents continued good, with lacquer manufacturers maintaining an active call for material. Production schedules have been held at levels providing sufficient product for most current needs, and a continued situation of ample supply was expected in the trade. Quotations remained unchanged, with benzol type priced from 13⅛c. per gallon and toluol type from 12⅛c. per gallon, on a group three basis.

Mineral Spirits—A good balance was maintained between output and demand, continuing the trend of recent weeks. Consumers found their needs met without difficulty from current production schedules. No changes were expected in prices in the immediate future, according to informed sources in the trade.

Toluol—A tight supply situation was encountered by consumers attempting to fill their requirements. The heavy purchases made by the government continued to take the larger part of manufacturers' output. Demands for material for both aviation gasoline and for nitration purposes remained high and at a level that cut deeply into the total amount of material available. One major producer who has recently completed additional facilities has reported that all the product is being shipped to fill military orders. Other manufacturers have maintained their output at the highest feasible level in an attempt to fill military demands and those of industrial users as well. Some of the latter, however, were reported turning to the use of other less scarce materials as a necessary alternative. Some increased demand for xylol was noted as one instance of this trend.

Xylol—A heavy call for material was met by the producing industries during the week and the material remained in very close balance. All of the product that was available from present output was taken and manufacturers felt that more could have found a place on the market. Demand from former users of toluol, who have been unable to fill their needs for this critical material, has increased the attention directed toward xylol. Trade sources felt that the current situation of snug balance would continue as long as demand for toluol continued at its current high level. Prices have remained steady and in the past week showed no activity.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.49	104.49	104.50

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 2, 1953, totaled 279,569,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,231,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,338,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,432,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 94,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—A fairly constant demand characterized the market during the past week. Orders remained at approximately the levels expected for the season, with declines in consumption equaling but not exceeding those expected, it was stated in the trade. In another fifteen to thirty days most users would be operating on summer consumption schedules, with the usual lighter requirements. Major suppliers held their posted prices without change, butane quoted at 5c. per gallon and propane at 4c. per gallon, on a group three basis.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Material was reported as moving well from current production, leaving little surplus. The government and the coated paper industry continued as active consumers. At the same time, production has been affected to a very considerable extent by the cutback in lubricating oil output, putting a substantially smaller amount of material on the market. With inventories of lube oils currently standing at a high level, the position of waxes was expected to remain firm for the coming weeks.

Paraffin—Prices were steady and unchanged from those previously quoted, with the industry seeing no changes due in the immediate future. The domestic market appeared in good shape to most trade observers. Export demand, however, was weak and showed little prospect of picking up in the immediate future. Many consumers formerly dependent on material from this country have become comparatively self sufficient, reducing the demand from abroad.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A decline of 20,000 barrels daily in demand for Texas crude during June was forecast by the Bureau of Mines. An estimate of 2,780,000 barrels daily for the coming month has been made to the Texas Railroad Commission, which will determine actual June production quotas on May 19. Allowables during May averaged 2,952,602 barrels daily

Daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended May 2 totaled 6,276,150 barrels, according to figures released by the American Petroleum Institute.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand for solvents and diluents remained at a good level during the week with adequate supplies moving out steadily. Pricewise there were no changes or were any anticipated in the near future. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area; lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Shell Oil Co. Develops New Gasoline Additive

A new gasoline additive described as "the biggest development in motor fuel since the introduction of tetraethyl lead thirty-one years ago" will be added to Shell Oil Company's premium gasoline, F. S. Clulow, manufacturing vice-president, announced last week. Called "TCP," the new additive is a cresyl compound, and has as its basic ingredient tricresyl phosphate, heretofore primarily used as a plasticizer. "TCP," it was said, will be supplied this month in sixteen cities and will be made available nationwide in about ninety days.

"It gives the average car up to 15 percent more power, more mileage, and from 50 to 150 percent longer life for spark plugs," Mr. Clulow said. Gasoline containing the new product, it was further claimed, also cleans old plugs and cuts down pre-ignition, the most serious cause of knocking.

The first cities to get the gasoline are Akron, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Houston, Louisville, Memphis Minneapolis, Portland (Ore.), Sacramento, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Diego, and Spokane. According to J. G. Jordan, Shell's marketing vice-president, the firm will begin selling the fuel in these cities May 26 and will extend the distribution to all Shell service stations as soon as necessary facilities can be installed. Special pumps and other blending equipment are needed in combining "TCP" with gasoline, he said. The price of Shell premium with "TCP" will be a half cent above that of other premium gasolines without the additive.

API Div. Elects Barnett Rocky Mt. Division Chairman

J. Howard Barnett, consulting engineer, of Casper, Wyo., has been elected chairman of the Rocky Mountain district of the American Petroleum Institute division of production. He succeeds A. F. Barrett, of Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Billings, Mont.

Other officers elected are:—Vice-chairmen—for Utah, H. C. Scoville, Geological Survey, Salt Lake City; for Wyoming, T. A. Atkinson, Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Casper: for Colorado, E. N. Dunlap, California Company, Denver; for Montana, William M. Schul, Phillips Petroleum Company, Cut Bank; for North Dakota, O. C. Arnold, Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Williston, and for Nebraska, J. S. Leonard, Ohio Oil Company, Sidney. Walter F. Forbes, Ken Corporation, Casper, was chosen secretary-treasurer, and A. F. Barrett, Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Billings, has been named chairman of the advisory committee.

Ind. Standard Appoints

C. H. Lamoreaux has become assistant general manager of the gasoline and refined oils department of Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Oil Import Curb Fight

—Continued from page 4

one-year extension of the present law, is willing to accept an enlargement of the Tariff Commission and offer a more sympathetic attitude in applying the escape clause benefits and reduce to six months the time within which relief shall be granted from oppressive imports, in return for elimination of the restrictive provisions of the Simpson bill.

The hearings will continue through most of this week after which the committee will go into executive session to consider the compromise and draft amendments to the bill.

Brown Cites Alternatives

In presenting the main argument of the independent oil producers for import oil quotas, Mr. Brown said that as a nation dependent for security "on oil from within our borders," this country faces two alternatives:—(1) continue to permit and encourage oil imports to take an ever-increasing share of the US market, or (2) establish reasonable import limitations assuring both domestic and foreign oil their fair and equitable share of this country's market.

The latter course, he said, would result in expansion of domestic oil supply in keeping with national requirements and bill.also provide for a healthy foreign trade. In contrast, he added, the other alternative "would inevitably lead to dependency on foreign sources of supply, controlled by a few large companies."

Large Firms Oppose Bill

Opposition to the Simpson bill because of its oil import quotas features was expressed to the committee by representatives of several of the major oil importing companies who warned that the bill is not in the best interests of the country or in the best interests of the countries of the free world, whose welfare is of immediate concern to the United States.

Eugene Holman, president of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), said that "a general policy of discouraging imports would add to the taxpayers burden by increasing the requirements for foreign aid. It would force higher prices on consumers. It would impair American leadership in building military and economic strength for the free world. It would invite retaliatory legislation by friendly foreign nations."

No 'Flood' of Imported Oil

Mr. Holman denied that imported oil is "flooding" the country and said that imported oil is being marketed on the east coast by affiliates of Standard at precisely the same prices as oil from the Gulf coast. He added that it is the domestically produced oil and, especially natural gas, that has had the greatest effect on coal consumption, rather than oil imported from abroad.

Similar arguments against oil import quotas were made to the committee by Arthur R. Proudfit, president of Creole Petroleum Corp.; R. G. Follis, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of California; J. W. Foley, vice president of the Texas Company; Brewster B. Jennings, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and S. A. Swensrud, president of Gulf Oil Corp.

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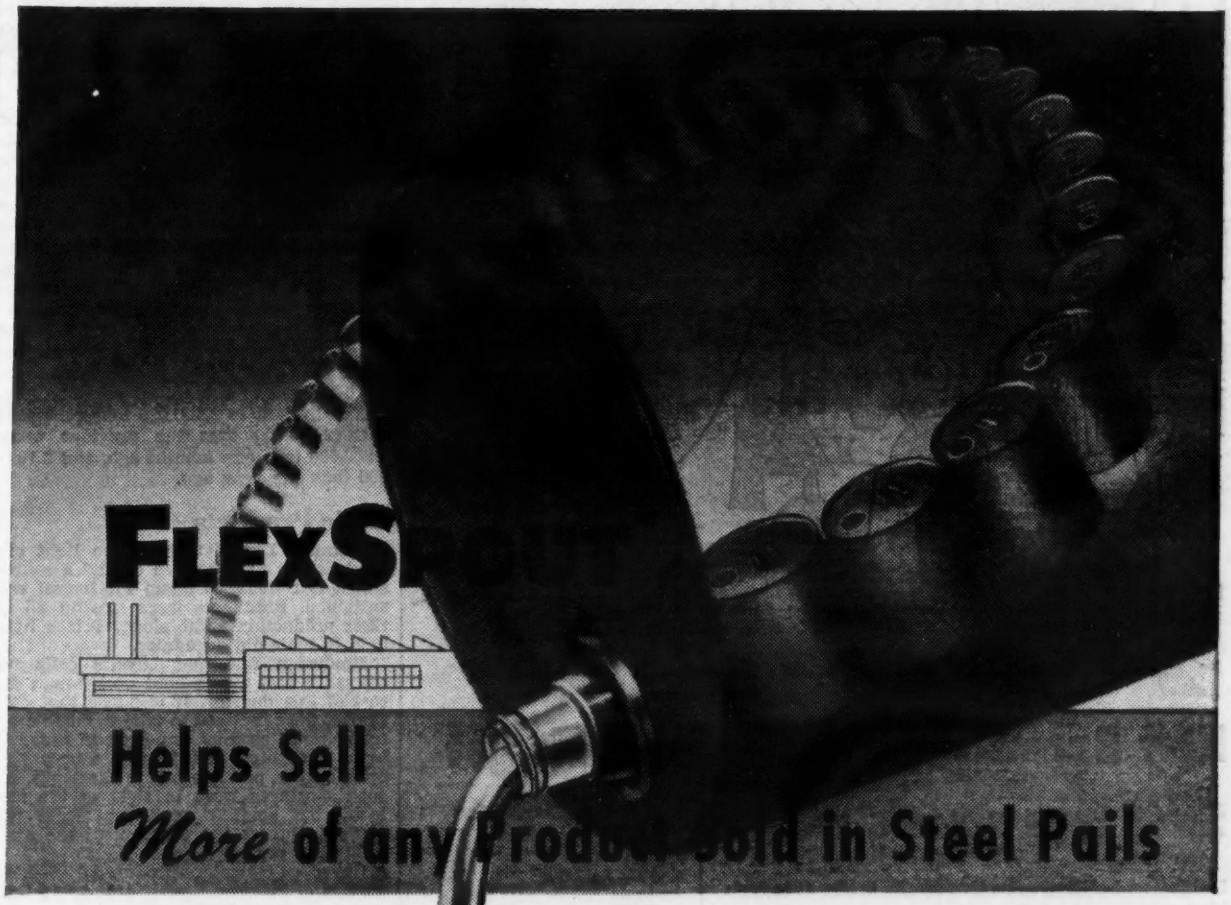

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Coal Chemicals

Price schedules of some coaltar dyestuffs were advanced, making the list announced earlier in the year more nearly complete. There were no other revisions reported in the market for coal chemicals.

Market conditions of the various chemicals were virtually unchanged. Demand has not shown any real vitality this month. One source stated that demand was off a bit in May for most coaltar products, with scattered exceptions in those materials which have been strong all along. Demand for aromatics has held up very well. Defense requirements of toluol continued to take the lion's share of output, leaving an insufficient amount for industrial consumers. Xylol was enjoying an overflow of demand from the tight toluol situation, making the former a little short. Buying of coaltar benzol was still heavy. Producers expected to move all of their light oil production for the next several months.

The tar acid picture was not as bright. Suppliers reported the cresols and cresylic acid generally on the dull side. Imported ADF cresylic was moving at only modest speed in small lots. Natural phenol has been selling at a fairly good rate. Producers of synthetic material reported that demand was holding up to the same levels.

Crude naphthalene sales were slow for domestic producers and importers of hot-pressed material. A loss of output in the phthalic anhydride market due to a strike has dampened the demand for naphthalene to some extent. Refined naphthalene for moth control use has not seen much pickup. The pyridin market was easing. Demand for alphapicoline was strong. Betagamma-picoline was quiet.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending May 16 was scheduled to be 100.5 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,266,000 tons compared with 2,259,000 tons the previous week, 2,228,000 tons one months ago, and 2,102,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—"The picture of the light oils markets has not changed a bit," a source stated last week. Demand for benzol was sustained. Producers were moving all of their production right along. Prices have held to their old schedules.

Producers felt that buyer's calls for coaltar benzol would hold up through the rest of this quarter. It was said that consumers were inclined to take as much coaltar material as they could get in order to build a cushion and keep a supply line open against possible future shortages. No such shortages were in sight at the moment, but smaller consumers were not likely to forget the duration of the steel strike last year.

Cokeoven operators produced 16,067,186 gallons of all grades of benzol other than motor grade in March, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, 14,413,671 gallons of benzol were produced in the cokeovens during February, while production in March of last year was 16,070,778 gallons.

The cumulative total for the first three months of this year amounted to 46,612,666 gallons of all grades other than motor benzol, compared with output of 46,909,927 gallons in the corresponding period of 1952. The production figures for motor grade output in March and February were withheld to prevent disclosure of individual plant operations.

Coaltar—March output of crude material by cokeoven operators totaled 70,307,689 gallons, as against 63,033,889 gallons produced in February, and 69,672,940 gallons put out in March 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines relates.

Production during the first three months totaled 202,262,201 gallons, compared with 202,388,875 gallons produced in the first three months of 1952.

Creosote—The market for this material was reported to be at a status quo last week. One source stated that consumption was just about even with production levels. Other producers have said that they could do a little more business than they had lately, but activity in general was satisfactory. Prices have remained at their previously established levels.

Cokeoven operators produced 3,190,711 gallons of creosote in March, according to the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, February output was 3,664,744 gallons, and production in March 1952 totaled 3,395,483 gallons.

The cumulative total for the first three months output was 10,369,511 gallons, while production in the corresponding period of last year was 9,395,156 gallons.

Cresols—One producer said that the market for most of the coal chemicals was a bit slower this month than normal. The cresols represented a reasonable example of the picture. Demand for these tar acids has been rather slow for most sources. Some producers were reporting fairly good sales. However, buying has not come up to the levels of early expectation. Prices have held firm at their old schedules. No changes were anticipated at the present time.

Cresylic Acid—No changes were reported in the picture of this market. Demand has not been particularly high. One source said that sales were fair, while another stated that things were sluggish Still another producer stated that the number of calls for cresylic acid has dropped this month. Prices of domestic acid were unchanged from previous quotations.

Importers said that the market for ADF acid was unchanged last week. Demand has not been too strong. Consumers were still taking modest quantities of acid, but buying has not shown any real spark. Prices held to the range of 75c. to 90c. per gallon depending upon quantity.

Naphthalene—Domestic producers and importers agreed that the market for crude naphthalene was quite dull at present. Some source felt that the loss of phthalic anhydride production through a labor dispute has contributed a great deal to the falling off of demand. Buying was not too heavy even before the strike started. The shutdown has tightened up the phthalic market via lost output. However, the converse is true for naphthalene because consumption levels fell off with one producer out of the market.

Producers said that there has not been any marked surge in buying of refined material for moth control. The hesitancy of refined naphthalene to show an increase from this direction was felt to result from the lateness of good weather. Prices were unchanged for crude or refined material supplied by either domestic suppliers or importers.

Production of crude naphthalene by cokeoven operators in March totaled 11,346,588 pounds, as against 9,689,036 pounds produced in February, and 12,431,366 pounds put out in March of last

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 16, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,059,231
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	38,285,453
Benzol	gals.	3,662,087
Coaltar	gals.	16,797,175
Creosote oil	gals.	738,221
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,587,673
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,239
Toluol	gals.	720,311
Xylol	gals.	192,184

Price Trends

Advanced

Dyes, coaltar, general use in cloth dyeing:
C.I. 31 phloxine 2G, 10c. per lb.
C.I. 176 fast red A, 9c. per lb.
C.I. 179 rubine XX conc., 10c. per lb.
C.I. 202 chrome blue black conc., 7c. per lb.
C.I. 234 brown Y, 9c. per lb.
C.I. 246 blue black extra conc., 9c. per lb.
C.I. 289 navy blue 3K conc., 11c. per lb.
C.I. 299 black F conc., 14c. per lb.
C.I. 365 brilliant yellow conc., 23c. per lb.
C.i. 448 red 4BX conc., 12c. per lb.
C.I. 581 direct black EB, 5c. per lb.
C.I. 596 yellow brown K extra, 8c. per lb.
C.I. 620 yellow 2G, 9c. per lb.
C.I. 698 violet 4BXN, 16c. per lb.
C.I. 841 safranine GF extra conc., 29c. per lb.
C.I. 922 blue GXX, 16c. per lb.
C.I. 1106 blue RS dble. paste, 39c. per lb.
C.I. 1113 blue BLFD dble. paste, 29c. per lb.
C.I. 1151 brown R single paste, 8c. per lb.
p-14 brown EB, 20c. per lb.
P-24 gray L, 15c. per lb.
p-202 diazo black VJ conc., 16c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
114.12	113.71	113.69	113.71

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Now— Koppers Resorcinol

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year, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

During the calendar year thus far output of crude material has amounted to 32,431,366 pounds, compared with 32,172,338 pounds produced during the first three months of 1952.

Phenol—Producers reported that the market for this material continued to show a fairly steady demand. Both natural and synthetic phenol were moving pretty well, it was said by various producers. One source stated that all of the May orders for synthetic material were not in yet, but it looked as if buying would hold to the same levels of the previous months.

The current activity of phenol was largely due to the sustained volume of phenolic resins and adhesives. Industrial sales of phenolics have been doing well for the past several months. It was said that shell molding with phenolics for metal castings has contributed a good share of current demand. Phenloic resins used in the paint industry for varnishes and paints have not done too well by trade sales so far, but some pickup was anticipated with better painting weather.

Pyridin—Producers continued to sell all of their output of refined material. However, the demand was not what it used to be. The gradual easing of supplies has been going on for the past several weeks. A source stated that the synthetic pyridins such as 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin or vinyl pyridin have cut into the market for natural material. In addition, demand from some directions has been dull, where it had been heavy a year ago. Prices remained steady. No changes in the schedules were anticipated at this time.

Cokeoven production of refined 2-degree pyridin was 7 percent less in March than it was in February, according to a production report from the Bureau of Mines. Refined output in March was 135,903 pounds, compared with February production of 146,123 pounds, and 134,338 pounds in March, 1952.

The cumulative total shows that cokeoven operators produced 428,333 pounds of 2-degree material in the first three months of the year, whereas they had only produced 353,466 pounds during the similar period of 1952.

Output of crude tar bases by cokeoven operators amounted to 54,271 gallons, on a dry basis, in March. In comparison, February production was 47,217 gallons, and output in March, 1952, was 45,697 gallons. The totals for the first three months came to 146,507 gallons in 1953, against 131,710 gallons of crude tar bases in that period of 1952.

Toluol—There were no changes in the picture of this market. Supplies were extremely tight. Producers were unable to take care of the combined demand from defense needs and industrial requirements. Government orders coming first, industrial buyers found that they could not get as much toluol as they wanted. Some consumers have taken xylol as a substitute or to supplement supplies. There were other consumers who have been unable to make a changeover.

March production of all grades of toluol totaled 3,109,817 gallons, according to the Bureau of Mines. In comparison, February output by cokeoven operators was 2,785,775 gallons and March, 1952, production was 3,087,889 gallons.

Cokeoven output during the calendar period from January 1 through March 31 amounted to 8,968,836 gallons of all grades, while output in the similar period of the previous year added up to 8,885,733 gallons.

Xylenols—Producers said that some of the higher boiling resins blends used in laminating have been in short supply over the past months. One source said that it was constantly trying to squeeze to get enough material to take care of the demand. The 45-degree xylenol was not moving at all, it was said.

Xylol—Producers reported that supplies of this aromatic were still tightening up. An overflow of demand from the tight toluol market has put more pressure on xylol. Prices remained at their old levels.

Cokeoven production of all grades of xylol totaled 862,364 gallons in March, compared with 773,571 gallons in February, and 792,610 gallons produced during March, 1952, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Xylol output by cokeoven operators for the calendar year to date (March) amounted to 2,484,909 gallons, compared with output of 2,387,204 gallons during the corresponding period of 1952.

Dyes

Price advances noted in May schedules are as follows (prices are per pound with amount of advance in parentheses):—C. I. 246 blue black extra conc. (9c.) 95c., C. I. 289 navy blue 3R conc. (11c.) $1.19, C. I. 176 fast red A (9c.) 99c., C. I. 31 phloxine 2G (10c.) 74c., C. I. 179 rubine XX conc.

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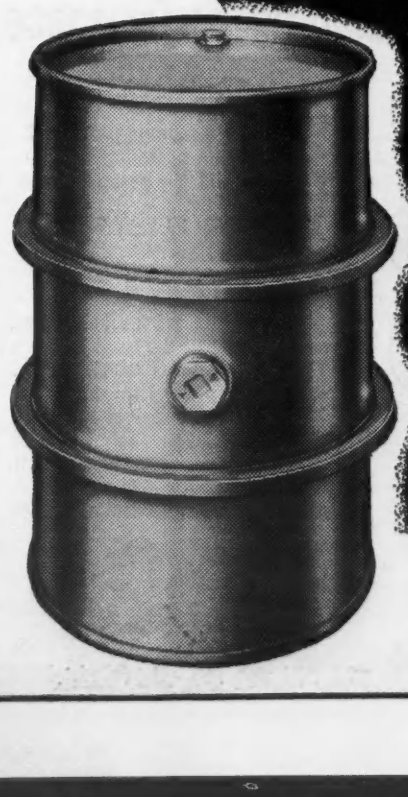

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(10c.) $1.14, C. I. 698 violet 4BXN (16c.) $1.74, C. I. 922 blue GXX (16c.) $1.71, C. I. 299 black F conc. (14c.) $1.54, C. I. 202 chrome blue black conc. (7c.) 75c., p-14 brown EB (20c.) $1.51, C. I. 581 direct black EB (5c.) 94c., p-202 diazo black VJ conc. (16c.) $1.74, C. I. 596 yellow brown K extra (8c.) 91c., C. I. 448 red 4BX conc. (12c.) $1.30, C. I. 620 yellow 2G (9c.) $1.01, C. I. 365 brilliant yellow conc. (23c.) $2.57, p-24 gray L (15c.) $1.60, C. I. 1113 blue BLFD double paste (29c.) $2.25, C. I. 1151 brown R single paste (8c.) $1.76, C. I. 1106 blue RS double paste (39c.) $2.96, C. I. 234 brown Y (9c.) 98c., and C. I. 841 safranine GF extra conc. (29c.) $3.19.

C. I. 581, Direct black EW—February production of this dye totaled 564,032 pounds, compared with January output of 723,458 pounds, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

F. P. 302, Naphthol AS—February output totaled 60,898 pounds, while January production was 59,092 pounds, information from the Tariff Commission relates.

Intermediates

Benzene Chlorides—There has been no particular change in the market for these materials. Demand for benzal chloride, benzoyl chloride, and benzyl chloride was not too good. "Demand for benzal chloride was spotty," one producer said. Prices have remained steady at their old levels. Supplies were ample enough to take care of consumers requirements without any difficulties.

Maleic Anhydride—A producer reported that the market for this intermediate has improved a little in recent weeks. Increases in demand from maleic resins and polyesters were noted.

Maleic resins were showing good activity along with the furniture trade. Polyesters were gradually building up a larger market along with the growth of reinforced plastics.

Price schedules of maleic anhydride were steady where they were. Supplies were sufficient to meet the current requirements of consumers.

Orthocresol—One source stated that activity for 30-degree material over the first part of this year has been rather good. It was added that substantial inventories carried over from last year have been worked down to a healthier state. Currently the demand for this and most tar acids was slower than it had been. Prices remained firm.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers were currently unable to take care of all buyers' wants. With one source out of the market due to labor difficulties, the situation has grown tight. Some of the shortage was due to the actual loss of output, and some of it came from consumer reaction which was to double up their orders. Prices were steady at previous levels. As of press time the strike was still in progress, leaving no indication when the situation would be relieved.

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven operators produced 479,405 gallons of crude heavy solvent in March, compared with 404,216 gallons in February, and 443,928 gallons in March, 1952, the Bureau of Mines relates. Refined light solvent production in March totaled 24,493 gallons, as against 13,945 gallons in February, and 25,553 gallons in March, 1952.

The cumulative total for the first three months of 1953 showed that cokeoven production of crude heavy solvent was 1,305,985 gallons, as against 1,316,655 gallons produced in the same period of the previous year. The calendar total thus far for refined light solvent output was 66,494 gallons in 1953 and 56,777 gallons in 1952.

Tar Bases—A source reported that demand for alphapicoline was very strong. Producers were moving all of their output as fast as they could make it. Demand for the mixed beta-gamma isomers was not very good. Inquiries for beta-gamma and gammapicolines dropped off when the isoniazid market slowed down.

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing Set

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual spring outing June 10 at Cedarbrook Country Club. Dinner will be served at 7:30 p.m.

DuPont Develops Two New Dyes for 'Dacron'

Two new dyes, designated "Latyl" orange R and "Latyl" red B, developed specifically for the dyeing of "Dacron" have been announced by the dyes and chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

"Latyl" orange R is characterized by its bright, reddish-orange shade. This new dye is applied from aqueous carrier baths, from aqueous pressure baths without a carrier, or by the thermosol process. In pastel shades the color is extremely fast to light and shows very good resistance to wet processing treatments. The material is level dyeing and is recommended for use with "Latyl" brilliant blue 2G in the production of level-dyed, light-fast grays and tans, duPont said. On acetate, particularly in the pastel range, "Latyl" orange R possesses good light, washing, and gas-fume fastness, it was added.

"Latyl" red B has very good wet fastness properties, the company announced. It can be used advantageously in light shades of gray and tan because of its outstanding light fastness. Under artificial light, "Latyl" red B appears more yellow, which may counteract the redness of blues and violets used in the formulation of certain mixtures. The color builds up well in medium to full shades and dyes levelly when applied from either aqueous carrier baths or when pressure dyed without a carrier. When using benzoic acid or ortho-phenylphenol as dyeing assistants, it is suggested by duPont that they be removed from the material by scouring with an alkali and "Duponol" D paste fatty alcohol sulphate. "Latyl" red B is also of interest for use on acetate since it possesses very good light fastness in the lighter shades. Heavy shades are not recommended on this fiber because the color does not build up sufficiently, the company pointed out.

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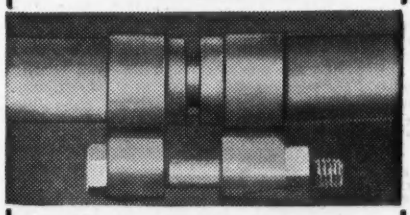

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urrent Prices

Continued from page 45

llow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.91	—
AAOT, bbls.	lb.	2.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
lithopone all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.31	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G pigment bbls	lb	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow deck root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz	4.75	5.25

Z

Zinc, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech bbls dms, works.	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd., dms	lb	26	—
solution 50% dms, c.l., works.	100 lbs	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.10	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10 00	—
gran. fib. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Zinc chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs. works	lb	.543	—
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l	lb	.22	.37½
Zinc iodide, NF, jars	lb.	5.25	—
Zinc laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	.46
Zinc metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11	—
Zinc naphthenate liquid 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn dms., frt alld	lb.	.25½	—
Zinc oleate, tused, nbas	lb.	.36	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Zinc phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.45
Zinc resinate precip., dms., frt. allo.	lb.	.26¾	—
Zinc silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Zinc stearate, tech., USP ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs	7 70	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls, 40c higher			
Zinc sulphide, USP, gran dms	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulphide, pure bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs. works	lb.	1.80	1.90
Zinc sulphide, phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Zinc undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Zinc yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zirc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
Zirc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb	2.10	2.90
Zirc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.1220	.1400
Zirc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms. c.l.	lb	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
Zirconium acetate, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03¾	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04¾	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Zirconium hydride cns., works	lb.	7.25	-11.50
Zirconium nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00
Zirconium oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb	.32¼	—

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Produced in grades to meet commercial requirements, Phenol is used principally for the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde resins.

PYRIDINE

Is used principally for the manufacture of sulpha drugs, pharmaceuticals, antiseptics, water proofing chemicals and rubber accelerators.

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Available in three qualities—Ortho Cresol, Meta Para Cresol and Special Grades—the Cresols are extensively used in the production of artificial flavorings, dye intermediates, synthetic tanning agents, insecticides, resins, varnishes, synthetic adhesives, disinfectants, inhibitors of gum formation and photographic chemicals.

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Supplied in qualities suitable for further processing into moth repellents, dyestuffs, Phthalic Anhydride, Phthalates, beta-naphthol and other industrial chemicals.

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In both Industrial and 10 Degree Grades is used as a solvent for paints, lacquers and varnishes.

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Produced in two grades—Nitration and Two Degree—this chemical is very useful in the manufacture of nitrated and chlorinated Benzene, in the preparation of organic chemicals, nylon, styrene, dyes, insecticides and paint remover.

CRESYLIC ACID

Mixtures of cresols and close cut fractions of higher boiling tar acids produced to meet commercial standards. They are used principally for the manufacture of phenolic type resins, plasticizers and as flotation agents.

TOLUOL

Toluol (Nitration Grade) is used in the manufacture of dyes, explosives, organic chemicals and pharmaceuticals, as a special solvent for paints, lacquers, varnishes, resins, waxes and stains, and as an extractant for animal and vegetable oils.

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UNITED STATES STEEL

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Q. *What is Roche vitamin A?*

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Q. *Does Roche vitamin A have a "fishy" odor or taste?*

A. None whatever, nor is there any "fishy burp." In fact, Roche vitamin A has almost no odor or taste and so is preferred for pharmaceutical preparations.

Q. *Will I be able to get a steady supply of Roche vitamin A?*

A. You will. The entire commercial needs of the food and pharmaceutical industries of the United States and Canada could be met from our Nutley plant.

Q. *Can I be sure of a "standard" product?*

A. You can. Roche vitamin A is manufactured under strict laboratory control. It is more stable. It is uniform. The regular commercial types of Roche material, if diluted to 50,000 to 65,000 units per gram, will meet the specifications of U.S.P. XIV for oleovitamin A. It is a product of excellent quality.

Q. *What about price?*

A. Roche vitamin A is not subject to wide fluctuation of price, as has been true with vitamin A from natural sources. This can mean large savings for you as there is no need to carry large inventories as was the case prior to the introduction of Roche vitamin A in 1950. Never before has the purchaser been assured of such low prices, consistent with quality and uniformity.

Q. *How is Roche vitamin A packed?*

A. All Roche vitamin A is packed under conditions which assure its stability in customary shipment and storage.

Q. *Can I get help from Roche in using vitamin A in my products?*

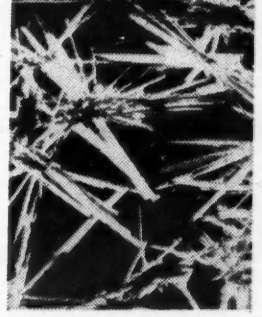
A. Certainly. The technical experts at Roche are ready at all times to help you. If you need samples, please send your requests to the Vitamin Division. For years many industries—canning, baking, milling, pharmaceutical manufacturing—have looked to Roche as their headquarters for information about, and supplies of, vitamins. It is important to you that Roche specializes in the manufacture of vitamins.

Q. *Is Roche vitamin A available in different types and potencies?*

A. It is. The following table shows the types most popular in pharmaceutical manufacturing.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	POTENCY	ADDITIVE*
P1MO	Vitamin A palmitate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil only for standardization
P1.3	Vitamin A palmitate	Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	None
A1MO	Vitamin A acetate	1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram	Edible oil only for standardization

*Antioxidants or other additives are included on customer's specifications.



Notes: Type P1MO has less tendency to crystallize during storage and handling than higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

Type P1.3 is more susceptible to crystallization than type P1MO but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

Two other types of vitamin A palmitate and acetate are also available. They may be used for research and special production in which special handling can be provided. They are: Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram and Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2,900,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Producers advanced borax and boric cid prices, effective May 15. The tech-ical and USP grades were upped $2.50 er ton in bulk and $3.50 per ton in bags, arrels and kegs. This was the first price hange in both items in well over two ears. Since the last price change, a hort time before the establishment of CPR, producers have absorbed increased osts in wages and raw materials. Con-equently, price increases were necessary. lphatocopherol and its acetic ester were educed $25 per kilo.

Glycerin continues in good demand. Pro-ucers do not foresee any softening of rices until possibly September. Sup-lies have been about in balance with de-and. The heavy imports of the first uarter brought stocks up to a more com-ortable level. Despite the vacation shut-own in July of soap plants, the loss of lycerin production was not expected to ffect the supply situation seriously. De-and for lanolin has eased somewhat, al-hough it was still at good levels. Sup-lies have become more plentiful and ere expected to continue ample in the mmediate future.

Demand for sodium alginate was re-ortedly strong. Supplies were ample for urrent inquiry and one producer has opped offering the semi-refined ma-rial. Isopropyl alcohol was said to be good demand. Additional quantities of opropanol have been going into lacquer ormulations. Acetone production was stimated to account for approximately wo-thirds of isopropanol currently pro-uced. Demand for acetone varied from air to good, depending upon the various ewpoints expressed in the trade. Pro-uction was heavy and although prices ave not been changed, some government ontracts were reported to have been let about ½ cent below the market price.

Perchloroethylene was in strong de-and. The drycleaning industry was said particularly favor perchloroethylene er trichloroethylene and carbon tetra-loride because of its low toxicity, re-overability and absence of dye bleed-g in the cleaning process.

The lacquer solvents, methylethylketone d methylisobutylketone were in strong mand. The butyl solvents, were in fair mand, generally. Supplies were ample d prices continue, surprisingly, un-anged. Raw material costs for fer-entation producers have increased con-derably but prices have not reflected is as yet.

Acetone—Reports of acetone demand ried from fair to good. Currently, its e in the cellulose acetate industry was portedly fair. As a solvent in the manu-cture of acetate fiber and film, this use counts for about 30 percent of produc-on. With demand for methylisobutylke-ne and methylisobutylcarbinol at strong vels, consumption of acetone in this anufacture has been sizable.

Supplies were adequate for inquiry and otations unchanged. However, while e industry price has been consistently 2c. per pound, it was reported that gov-nment contracts had been let at ap-oximately ½ cent per pound less, re-cting some softness in the market.

Alphatocopherol — Price schedules on phatocopherol and its acetic ester were duced $25 per kilo last week. The price rrently was $225 per kilo.

Borax — Producers advanced borax ices effective May 15, 1953. The tech-cal and the USP grades were upped .50 per ton in bulk and $3.50 per ton in gs, barrels and kegs. This was the first ice change since October, 1950. Since at date, producers report, wage in-eases and increased costs of raw ma-rial and supplies have been absorbed. ie further increases in sulphuric acid d soda ash prices in addition to the regoing have made the advance in borax ices necessary, it was said.

Currently, the bulk prices for fine gran-ated and anhydrous borax were quoted $35.75 and $70 per ton in carlots, re-ectively. Fine granulated borax, in bag rlots, was listed at $41.25 per ton while e powdered and crystalline material re priced at $5 and $26 per ton higher, that order. Anhydrous borax, in bag rlots, was $78 per ton. The differential barrel and key carlot prices over se for paper bags was $24.50 and $45.50 r ton, respectively.

Demand for borax was reported to be moving well. There was a slight increase in demand which might be credited to an attempt to beat the price change but in general most consumers were limited by storage capacity in addition to other pertinent considerations.

Boric Acid—Producers advanced boric acid prices May 15 in conjunction with a similar advance on borax price schedules. The advance was the first price change in boric acid in over two years. According to producers, they have absorbed increased labor and materials costs over the past two years. These, of course, have increased production costs thus compelling the price boost.

The current bulk quotation on granulated boric acid was $94.25 per ton, in carlots. In bag carlots, the granulated material was priced at $99.25 per ton with the powdered and crystalline grades $5 and $25 per ton higher, respectively. Thes usual differentials prevailed on barrel and keg carlot prices and the USP grade was $25 per ton higher.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amouted to 384,900 pounds, as compared with 1,254,450 the previous week, and 8,450,850 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 6,436,000 pounds, as against the 3,534,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 2,495,600 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 51,564,000 pounds, compared with 64,460,700 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted 46,618,700 pounds, as against the 34,823,600 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Gelatin—Production of gelatin in March totaled 4,482,956 pounds compared to the 3,959,162 pounds turned out during the preceding month and the 3,689,340 pounds during the corresponding month last year.

Classified by type, production in March, 1953, consisted of 3,215,892 pounds edible gelatin, 230,694 pounds technical, 301,097 pounds pharmaceutical grade, and 735,273 pounds photographic quality. In comparison, production during the preceding month aggregated 2,794,591 pounds edible grade, 236,343 pounds technical grade, 289,756 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 638,472 pounds photographic grade. Gelatin production in March last year included 2,405,433 pounds edible material, 189,050 pounds technical grade, 288,533 pounds pharmaceutical quality and 806,324 pounds photographic.

Gelatin shipments in March totaled 4,218,331 pounds compared to 4,065,910 pounds in February and 3,897,325 pounds in March, 1952. Classified by type, shipments in March aggregated 3,082,581 pounds edible gelatin, 253,900 pounds technical, 293,494 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 588,356 pounds photograde. Shipments during February, in contrast consisted of 2,944,522 pounds edible material, 215,588 pounds technical, 345,206 pounds pharmaceutical and 560,594 pounds photographic grade. Gelatin stocks at the end of March totaled 9,272,601 pound compared to 9,007,976 pounds at the end of February and 11,034,825 pounds at the end of the corresponding month last year.

Of the stocks at the end of March this year, some 4,755,415 pounds were edible, 1,022,367 pounds technical grade, 952,695 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,542,124 pounds photographic gelatin. Stocks at the end of February consisted of 4,622,104 pounds edible gelatin, 1,045,573 pounds technical grade, 945,092 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,395,207 pounds photographic.

Glycerin — Demand for glycerin continued at good levels. Consumption has been running strong and supplies have not been excessive, by any means. Notwithstanding, it does not appear likely that any severe shortage will be felt in coming months. Since a substantial por-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Acid, boric, bulk, $2.50 per ton.
packaged, $3.50 per ton.
Borax, bulk, $2.50 per ton.
packaged, $3.50 per ton.

Reduced

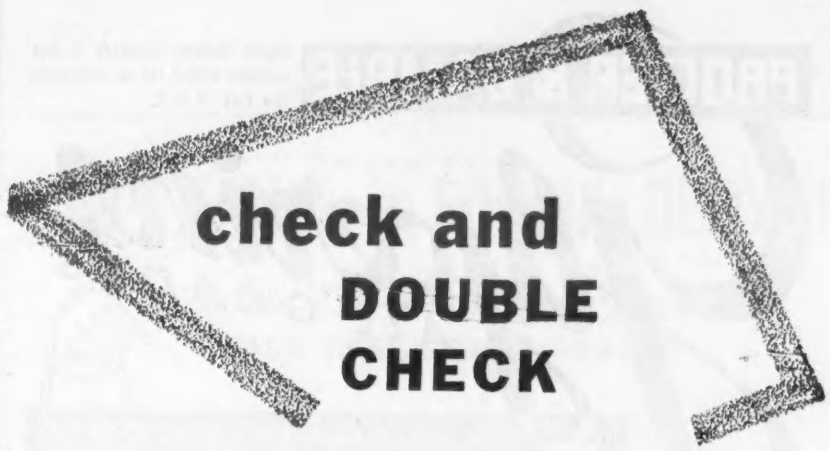
Alphatocopherol, $25 per kilo.
Acetate, $25 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
89.58	90.20	90.28	97.91

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)



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tion of the glycerin produced goes into the manufacture of protective coatings any inability on the part of producers in this field to procure sufficient glycerin was expected to stimulate a further swing to the use of pentaerythritol. Pentaerythritol already enjoys a substantial price advantage over glycerin and some trade observers felt that any glycerin shortage would serve to emphasize this point in addition to the fact that pentaerythritol production facilities have been expanded considerably, making PE more readily available.

Prices on crude glycerin have remained basically unchanged, although nominal, at the present time. Some crude production has been sold ahead into July, it was learned. Refined prices continued to hold unchanged.

Glycerin stocks at the beginning of March totaled 42,616,000 pounds for all grades compared to the 40,608,000 pounds in February and 37,716,000 pounds on January 1, 1953. While stocks showed a steady improvement during the first quarter, glycerin disappearance exceeded crude production during that period. Production of crude glycerin during March totaled 20,985,000 pounds compared to 17,778,000 pounds in February. Imports during the first quarter amounted to 12,861,000 pounds, representing a sizable increase over other years. Imports were greatest in March when 4,832,000 pounds came in, of which 1,047,456 pounds were 98 percent, refined glycerin. Imports in February totaled 3,479,000 pounds. Exports during March hit some sort of a low, totaling only 15,136 pounds.

Stocks at the end of March totaled 48,017,000 pounds, an increase over the 42,616,000 pounds at the end of the preceding month. Disappearance of glycerin aggregated 20,401,000 pounds in March compared to 19,160,000 pounds in February.

Isopropyl Alcohol — Demand for isopropyl alcohol has been moving quite well, according to producers. Increasing quantities of isopropanol are being consumed in lacquer formulations, it was said. Approximately two-thirds of current isopropanol production has been estimated to go into the manufacture of acetone. Potentially the most important factor influencing this use is the entry of the cumene-phenol process into the acetone field. Acetone is a by-product of this process and plants currently under construction were reported to have an acetone capacity of at least 50,000,000 pounds. Competition from acetone produced as a by-product of this process may be expected to diminish the quantity of isopropanol used in acetone manufacture. Factors to be considered, however, are the future competitive position of acetone derived from the cumene-phenol process and the relative growth rates of phenol and acetone, since acetone production in this process will be directly related to the extent of phenol production.

Lanolin—Demand for lanolin was said to be steady. The supply situation has improved considerably since prices were boosted thus enabling producers to pay the prices asked on the raw material. It was expected that supplies would continue to improve, barring any substantial increase in demand. Now that lanolin is freely available, consumers have not been as anxious to buy as when it was tight. This, of course, is axiomatic. Higher prices have also had somewhat of a dampening effect upon consumer enthusiasm. There have been some readjustme from the price levels originally es lished when lanolin price ceilings w lifted. Prices may further decline, cording to some observers, when an the demand lessens.

Currently cosmetic grade lan ranged from 38½ to 48½c. per po depending upon quality and produ The USP, anhydrous material was peg from 35½c. to 36c½. per pound while hydrous grade was priced 1c. per po lower.

Methanol — Production of nat methanol (100 percent CH_3OH) tota 148,000 gallons in February, according

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nmission. This was slightly uary production which had) gallons.

er—The market in nonfat lids was generally barely ral offerings were in ex- ed buying. Heavy volume port program to clear sur- The market in dry whole- was unsettled. Offerings ith demand light.

hases during the week of 12,014,434 pounds of spray d milk and 3,067,248 pounds cess material. Dry whole on for March was 8,250,000 lowest for the month since percent from a year earlier nt from the 5-year average . During the first quarter of vas 22,800,000 pounds, which d from the production of the ths in 1952. Spray-dried production for March was ds, a gain of 2 percent from but a decline of 23 percent 7-51 average for the month. production of 21,050,000 e first 3 months of this year t less than that of the same 2. Roller-dried whole milk s 100,000 pounds for March, ent from a year earlier and m the 5-year average. Dur- quarter of 1952, output of nds was 27 percent more he same months in 1952.

Feed molasses prices contin- all points. At New Orleans, 11.0 (mostly) cents per gal- New York price 12¼ cents Demand for cane blackstrap nerally moderate to slow at nd moderate to good at east Prices at the following ter- Houston, 12 to 12½c. per nah and Jacksonville, 11½ es were limited at Savannah. oast, Norfolk and Baltimore ncing moderate demand with g from 12½c. to 13c. per

r beet, citrus and hydrol mo- ed good to strong with sup- y remaining limited. Citrus priced at 8.7c. per gallon Dunedin, Ocala, Frostproof ale in addition to other ter- outh, Lake Wales and Bar- 10.2 cents. Hydrol molasses at 11.7 cents with supplies duction of Cuban blackstrap 5, 1953, was 191,300,000 gal- g to the Cuban Sugar Stabili- te. As of same date 1952 as 259,800,000 gallons. Yield per short ton raw sugar as 1953, was 45.5 gallons. Yield ate 1952 was 49.4 gallons.

hylene — Demand for this olvent was reported to be lvent used in the drycleaning heavily consumed. Perchlo- as reported to be generally cause of its low toxicity in ther factors such as absence ng in garments processed. were ample and prices un- duction of perchloroethylene, the Tariff Commission, to- 59 pounds, compared to the ounds turned out in January

ate—The Tariff Commission production of silver nitrate $AgNO_3$) totaled 5,384,000 bruary compared to the re- of 5,625,000 ounces produced

lginate — Demand for this as said to be strong. Supplies in balance with current in- prices remained unchanged. semi-refined sodium alginate ecently discontinued, accord- oducer. Currently the refined quoted at 83c. per pound, ades ranged from 87 cents to und, depending upon various perties.

e United States Department re reported that distribution refiners, importers and beet d cane processors during the May 2, 1953, totaled 166,960 aw value, compared to 176,254 basis, distributed during the g period last year. ibution for the year amount- 38 tons through May 2, 1953. during the comparable pe- ar aggregated 2,658,389 tons. as of May 2 totaled 1,403,305

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mpon & Co., New York, has hat it has been appointed ex- t for "Sudmo Bercal" brand petitgrain oil. The oil is e usual cases containing eight s each, bearing the "Sudmo l.

Edwal Labs Engaging In Toni Co. Research

The completion of arrangements covering special research and pilot plant activities to be carried on by Edwal Laboratories, Ringwood, Ill., on projects sponsored by Toni Company, has been announced jointly by Raymond E. Reed, vice-president of Toni and Dr. Walter S. Guthmann, president of Edwal.

Commenting on the use of Edwal's research facilities Reed said, "This is an important step in our planned expansion of Toni scientific activities. We have what is considered to be the most extensive cosmetic research operations in the world going on in our own and outside laboratories. As a matter of policy, we use many independent organizations to work on specific phases of our many projects." Dr. Guthmann said Edwal is supplementing Toni's broad program of cosmetic research by developing and pilot-planting new raw materials. This arrangement falls into the pattern of new product development already followed by Edwal in the fields of photography, agricultural chemicals, and pharmaceutical intermediates, he pointed out.

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Pharmaceutical Conference Features Panels, Lectures

The second annual Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference was held May 13 at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. The conference had for its theme progress through mutual understanding and cooperative effort of all branches of health services. The program featured panel discussions and lectures by representatives of the medical profession and the various phases of the profession of pharmacy, including pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesale druggists, hospital pharmacists, and retail druggists, together with professors and officials of pharmacy schools.

The morning session also featured a speaker on the general economic outlook, Dr. Walter E. Hoadley, jr., economist for the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa. "Pharmaceutical Education" was discussed by Dr. Lloyd E. Blauch, associate chief for education in the health professions office of education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The dynamics of drug store merchandising was discussed by Prof Seymore B. Jeffries, chairman of the department of pharmaceutical business management, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. William Pleuthner, vice-president of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne, New York, spoke on a public relations program for the pharmaceutical industry and profession.

The afternoon session consisted of a panel discussion moderated by Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Members of the panel were:—Dr. Harold Murray, president of the Medical Society of New Jersey; John J. Tcohy, vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Sons; Grover C. Bowles, president of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists; James E. Alien, vice-president of Henry B. Gilpin Company; and Ira I. Schwarz, president of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

Depletion Allowance Bill For Gypsum Rock Offered

A bill has been introduced in the house by Rep. Thomas E. Martin of Iowa to amend the percentage depletion allowances of the internal revenue code to allow a 15 percent rate for gypsum rock. This would be at the same rate now applicable to phosphate rock and certain other minerals. The bill (H. R. 3897) proposes that the allowance be made retroactive to January 1, 1953. The measure was referred to the house ways and means committee for consideration.

Freight Car Production During April Reported

Freight car builders delivered a total of 384 tankcars during the month of April and still have a backlog of orders for 4,888 tankcars at the end of the month, according to the Association of American Railroads. Seventy-six orders for tankcars were received during the month.

The association said that April deliveries of new domestic freight cars of all types totaled 6,839, as compared with 6,679 in March and 7,403 in April, 1952. Orders for 2,432 freight cars were placed during April and the backlog of cars on order as of May 1 was 62,637 cars.

Ice Cream Standards Data Filing Deadline Is Extended

The time for filing briefs and written arguments in connection with the hearings of the Food and Drug Administration on standards for ice cream, frozen custard, sherbet, water ices and related foods, has been extended to August 3 by Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The hearings in connection with these standards have raised questions on use of polyoxyethylene monostearate as an optional ingredient, similar to those raised in the bread standards case. The hearings were concluded last year and participants were given until May 5 to supplement their testimony with written arguments. The three-month extension was granted by Mrs. Hobby at the request of the interested parties.

Schering Promotes Lohrman

Herbert A. Lohrman has been appointed division supervisor of the domestic sales eastern division of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Lohrman was appointed supervisor of the New England district in 1950. Prior to joining Schering in 1943 as a field representative, he had several years of detailing and selling experience in the pharmaceutical field.

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FDA Amends Antibiotic Certification Regulations

The Food and Drug Administration last week announced a series of amendments to its regulations covering the certification of testing of antibiotic products.

The amendments provide for an expiration date of twenty-four months for the aqueous suspension of procaine penicillin if the person who requests certification has proved his drug to be stable for such period of time; a change in the minimum content of dihydrostreptomycin sulphate and streptomycin sulphate contained in immediate containers of penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin - streptomycin sulphates from .25 gram of each to .15 gram of each; tests and methods or assay and certification of dibenzylethylenediamine dipenicillin G and procaine penicillin in aqueous suspension; and an expiration date of twenty-four months for streptomycin sulphate solution and dihydrosterptomycin sulphate solution if the person who requests certification has proved his drug to be stable for such period of time.

Also for tests and methods of assay and certification of penicillin - bacitracin-neomycin ointment; a change in the minimum penicillin content for dibenzylethylenediamine-procaine-buffered crystalline penicillins for aqueous injection per immediate container from 1,200,000 units to 600,000 units; and a change in the maximum moisture content of neomycin used in the manufacture of bacitracin-neomycin tablets from five percent to eight percent.

Florasynth Laboratories Enlarging Eastern Plant

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, has announced plans for enlargement of its eastern plant and facilities. The new site of the New York plant will be the Borden Company building and grounds at 900 Van Nest avenue.

The new building will give Florasynth an additional area of 70,000 square feet of production, shipping and office facilities. Included in the building will be new research and development laboratories. Until necessary installations have been completed, the company will maintain production facilities at both the new plant and the present plant at 1513-1533 Olmstead avenue. William Lakritz, president, said the executive and general offices will be moved into the new quarters by June and that complete production will begin there by the early part of next year.

Corticotropin Assay Meeting Scheduled by USP May 28

The United States Pharmacopeia has scheduled an open meeting on proposed standards for corticotropin May 28 at 7:30 p.m., at the Pharmacopeia Building, 46 Park avenue, New York. The date, it was stated, has been selected to coincide with the annual meeting of the American Society for Endocrinology in New York.

Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, director of revision, pointed out that the USP collaborative study of the corticotropin assay has progressed to the point that a discussion of the findings is indicated. Furthermore, he said, there have been other developments rcently which are of immediate interest to those concerned with standardization of corticotropin. Finally, he declared, a discussion of the proposed USP standards for corticotropin is in order.

Lascoff Award to Lemberger

The award committee of the American College of Apothecaries has selected Max N. Lemberger as the 1953 recipient of the J. Leon Lascoff memorial award. Presentation of the award will be made at the annual banquet which will be held August 17 in Salt Lake City, Utah, as part of the college's annual convention. Mr. Lemberger, who has taught at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and School of Pharmacy, has been active in educational, organizational and retail practice of pharmacy in Milwaukee, Wis.

Polak & Schwarz Appoints

Polak & Schwarz, New York, has announced the appointment of Maurice M. Axler as sales agent for its products in Philadelphia; Baltimore, Md.; Camden, N. J.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Va., and along the eastern shores of Maryland and Delaware. Mr. Axler's headquarters will be in Philadelphia. Before starting his own sales agency recently, Mr. Axler was associated with R. Peltz Company, Philadelphia.

Trade Briefs

Hubert L. Popenoe has been appointed area geologist for Shell Oil Company in Los Angeles.

Samuel A. McKee retired recently as chief of the lubrication section of the National Bureau of Standards.

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Fair Trade Law Upheld By California High Court

The California State Supreme Court has unanimously upheld that state's fair trade law and ruled that the federal McGuire act "nullifies the Schwegmann case," thus making the non-signer clause in the California fair trade act binding in inter-state commerce, the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade reported upon receiving the California decision in the case of Cal-Dak Company vs. Sav-On Drugs, with the California Pharmaceutical Association entering as amicus curae.

The California State Supreme Court thus becomes the first high state court in the land to rule on the validity of the McGuire act in restoring the state fair trade laws to full effectiveness, according to the bureau.

The decision of the California Supreme Court reverses rulings by two lower courts —the Superior Court and the District Court of Appeals—which denied a preliminary injunction to the Cal-Dak Company to restrain Sav-On Drugs from alleged violations of its fair trade prices. Cal-Dak initiated the action in June, 1951, after the Schwegmann decision and prior to the passage of the McGuire act.

The lower court rulings denied the injunction on the grounds that interstate commerce was involved since Cal-Dak, although a California manufacturer, sold to jobbers outside the state. Since Sav-On had not signed a fair trade contract, the lower courts held that the case came under the Schwegmann decision, denying the application of fair trade to non-signers in inter-state commerce actions.

Carry-Over Order Delivery Time Is Extended by NPA

The National Production Authority last week granted controlled material producers an extension of time in the third quarter for the delivery of non-military orders for steel, copper and aluminum carried over from previous quarters.

Direction 2 to DMS regulation No. 1 allows controlled material producers to ship carry-over non-military orders at any time before October 1, 1953. Under section 9 of direction 21 to CMP regulation No. 1, which is now superseded, producers had to give preference to all non-military, carry-over authorized controlled material orders before making deliveries of new third quarter non-military orders.

NPA officials said this action should permit more orderly production and distribution of controlled materials, while maintaining the validity of authorized controlled material orders accepted for shipment prior to July 1, 1953, but carried over into the third quarter.

Phila. APhA Chooses Ellegood New President

Dr. J. A. Ellegood, director of pharmaceutical control of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co., has been elected president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Ellegood was vice-president of the organization last year.

The following offices have also been filled:— Vice-president, Dr. Martin Bar, associate professor of pharmacy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; secretary, Dr. Chester Poetsch, head of pharmaceutical chemistry, section of the research and development laboratories of Smith, Kline & French; treasurer, Dr. Alfred M. Martin, assistant professor of pharmacy, Temple University school of pharmacy, and delegate, Linwood F. Tice, assistant dean of the college of pharmacy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Stieh Announces Cream For Mercury Protection

William M. Stieh Company, New York, has announced a new companion product for its "HgX Mercury Decontaminant." The item, "HgX Protective Hand Cream," is especially made for those subject to unavoidable contact with mercury and mercurials. The cream was developed to meet government specifications as a protective hand cream, then the "HgX" mercury decontaminating formula was added, Stieh pointed out.

D&O Renames Building

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, has announced that the 180 Varick street premises, formerly called the Graybar-Varick Building, had been officially renamed the Dodge & Olcott Building.

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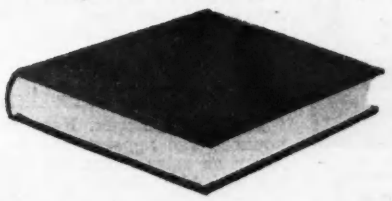
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Squibb Institute Synthesizes New Cortisone Derivatives

The synthesis of new derivatives of cortisone and hydrocortisone, possessing about four times the activity of the two natural hormones, has been reported by Dr. Josef Fried and Mrs. Emily F. Sabo, of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research, New Brunswick, N. J. In a paper published in the May 5th issue of the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society, the Squibb scientists describe the steps by which they produced five new forms of the hormones, known as halo-derivatives.

The process starts with a substance known as Reichstein's compound S, synthesized from natural steroids obtained from a yam growing in Mexico. When subjected to fermentation with a mold of the *Aspergillus* family, compound S yields an intermediate known as 11-epi-hydrocortisone. It was while working out a new method for the conversion of epi-hydrocortisone to hydrocortisone that Dr. Fried and Mrs. Sabo discovered the new halo-derivatives.

Colgate, Toronto, Expanding

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Ltd., Toronto, a subsidiary of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., has awarded a contract for the immediate erection of a seven-story addition to the present factory building in Toronto. Work on the $1,500,000 extension is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A large part of the 90,000 square feet of floor space will be used for manufacturing, while the seventh floor will provide additional office space.

Squibb Shifts Manager Of Plants to New York

Carl E. Anderson, general manager of domestic plants for E. R. Squibb & Sons division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., will henceforth be headquartered in the Squibb Building, New York, it has been announced.

The move will bring the over-all direction of the manufacturing operations at New Brunswick, N. J.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Long Island City, N. Y., into closer contact with top management of other phases of the business, it was explained. For the past five years, Mr. Anderson's office had been in New Brunswick, and he had spent most of his time there.

Effective concurrently with his move, Dr. S. B. Lee was appointed manager of the New Brunswick manufacturing laboratories. All local operating functions in the future will be the responsibility of Dr. Lee. Dr. Lee joined Squibb in 1951 and was formerly superintendent of manufacturing.

At the same time it was announced that Joe R. Watkins has been named field sales manager of Squibb, with headquarters in New York. Replacing Mr. Watkins as manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, division is Frank Chatfield. The enlarged Cleveland division now incorporates much of the territory formerly handled by Mr. Chatfield as manager of the Detroit division.

Chlorophyll Officers Resign

Dr. August J. Pacini, president and manager of the board of Chlorophyll Chemical Corporation, New York, and two others have submitted their resignations, it has been announced. The others are Dr. Lawrence W. Smith, secretary and member of the board, and Mrs. Margaret West, a board member.

Census Funds Cut Protested

—Continued from page 3

terial is essential to maintain economic stability and to attaind the national objective of an ever-expanding economy, with increased sales, markets, production, employment and opportunity for our people, and,

"Whereas: The justification for the elimination of census funds was that it represented a deferment in spending $21,000,000, based on the original budget for fiscal 1954 submitted by President Truman, while in fact, the revised budget for the Bureau of the Census called for $11,500,000 for fiscal 1954 for the four censuses, and,

"Whereas: The estimated cost of $11,500,000 represents a real saving over comparable censuses taken in earlier years, in spite of increased costs of operation since the earlier census years, and,

"Whereas: The law under whose authority these censuses are taken specifies that they be taken every five years, so that if they are not taken as of this year, there is great danger that no censuses may be taken until 1958; and,

"Whereas: A ten year statistical gap would work extreme hardships on businesses which rely on census material for efficient operation:

"Therefore be it resolved: That the business advisory council for the Department of Commerce urge the Secretary of Commerce to take all steps possible to persuade the congress to restore the funds requested for the taking of the Censuses of Business, Transportation, Manufactures and Mineral Industries."

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139 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
COPPER CYANIDE—267 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
COTTON LINTERS—559 bls, J E Bernard, Santos
CREOSOTE, COALTAR—38 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, Hull
CRESYLIC ACID—147 dms, H A Gogarty, London
178 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
75 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, A Gharahbaghi, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—425 cs, Tunis
DAMMAR GUM—242 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
707 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
85 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
33 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—36 cks, Dow Chemical Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—1 bg, H B Fuller, Rotterdam
11 bgs, Arabol Co, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Bremen
EGG ALBUMEN—20 cks, Edson Pratt & Riley, Copenhagen
25 cks, Goldhill Food Products, Copenhagen
ESPARTO WAX—32 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Glasgow
EUCALYPTOL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
100 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Bombay
FISH FERTILIZER—1,000 bgs, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—289,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
104,344 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
144,328 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
82,526 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Curacao
170,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
19,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
119,965 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
FUSTIC EXTRACT—5 cks, J S Young Co, Kingston
GALL—6 cs, S S Svendsen, Lyttelton
OX—4 tres, International Packers Ltd, Santos
17 bbls, B M T Commodity Corp, Santos
5 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
8 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
GELATIN—160 bgs, H Rothschild, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
500 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—3 cs, Harmon Lichtenstein, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—177 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
60 bgs, R J Spitz, Kingston
112 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
168 bgs, McCormick & Co, Kingston
56 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
56 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
56 bgs, Kelly's America Ltd, Kingston
56 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
92 bgs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Kingston
GLUE—143 bgs, Rotterdam
STOCK—185 bls, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—59 tons, International Packers, Ltd, Buenos Aires
70 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Sydney
50 dms, F H Timberlake, Kingston
5 dms, Orris Commodity Service, Genoa
GYPSUM—2,450 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
16,762 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HALIBUTLIVER OIL—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
IODINE, CRUDE—19 kgs, Marsman Commercial Co, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—430 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
122 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—195 bgs, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—9 bxs, F D Keller & Son, Alicante
LEMON OIL—20 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Palermo
LEMONGRASS OIL—18 dms, Chemical Bank, Cochin
LIME OIL—60 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Roseau
23 cs, Hoffman Beverage Co, Roseau
LIVERMEAL—1,000 bgs, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Bank of New York, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Bank of New York, Liverpool
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—40 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
100 cks, J S Young Co, Kingston
MACE—14 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Macassar
83 cs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
15 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Macassar
28 cs, John Holt & Co, St Georges
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Hanover Bank, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—20 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, London
MANGANESE ORE—336 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—379 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MANIOCA FLOUR—2,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseilles
MANNA—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Palermo
MELAMINE—5 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
MENTHOL—40 cs, Condovitch Bros, Yokohama
100 cs, Kane Importing Corp, Santos
100 cs, International Commodities Corp, Santos
MONTAN WAX—361 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—900 bgs, C Gulden, Naples
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,777 bgs, Rotterdam
1,129 bgs, Antwerp
NEATSFOOT OIL—19 dms, Carters Ltd, Beira
9 bbls, Carters Ltd, Beira
NICKEL CARBONATE—47 cks, John A Chew, Inc, Bremen
8 cks, W J Byrnes, London
CHLORIDE—20 cks, Bank of Athens, Bremen
FORMATE—324 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
SULPHATE—6 cks, State Export Co, Antwerp
20 futs, Aceto Chemical Co, Marseilles
NIGER GUM—53 bgs, Lagos
NUTMEGS—834 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St Georges
100 bgs, John Holt & Co, St Georges
114 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Semarang
180 bgs, Chemical Bank, Macassar
254 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Padang
OITICICA OIL—200 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, A Fiore & Co, Genoa
200 dms, Schroeder Bros, Genoa
50 dms, M De Rosa, Naples
ORANGE OIL—20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
44 dms, Dakar
PEEL—26 bgs,, Alicante
OURICURY WAX—630 bgs, Interoceanic Commodities Corp, Antwerp
1,429 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Salvador
PALM OIL—489 tons, Standard Bank of South Africa, Port Harcourt
PAPAIN—16 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanganyika
23 cs, Barclays Bank, Mombasa
5 cs, Meer Corp, Mombasa
79 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
33 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
3 cs, Ludwig Muller, Mombasa
4 cs, Van Norden & Co, Dar es Salaam
28 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
20 cs, Smith Coney & Barrett, Dar es Salaam
5 cs, John Holt & Co, Dar es Salaam
18 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
107 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
51 hf chts, Wm E Martin, Colombo
36 hf chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
58 hf chts, Colombo
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
200 bgs, International Expediters, Alicante
450 bgs, F C Nelson, Alicante
50 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Lisbon
200 bgs, Lisbon
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—10 cks, Kingston Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PARANITRO, ORTHOANISIDIN—40 dms, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
LEAVES—252 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
PEARL ESSENCE—4 cs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—11,415 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
325 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,150 bls, N J Farm Supply Corp, Bremen
1,575 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
5,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
800 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
240 bgs, Peter Commercial Corp, Cochin
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
45 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
40 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
40 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
PEPPER, BLACK—268 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Oosthaven
77 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Oosthaven
160 bgs, J Berlage, Oosthaven
120 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
480 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
240 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
360 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
160 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
880 bgs, Alleppey
WHITE—77 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Singapore
40 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
PETITGRAIN OIL—50 cs, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
54 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires
23 cs, U S Rubber Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—438,909 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
175,532 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
80,896 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
320,632 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
152,179 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—500 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
PIMENTO BERRIES—100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
50 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
LEAF OIL—4 dms, W J Bush & Co, Kingston
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
360 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
125 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
42 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
62 dms, Linfors Chemical Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—450 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—446 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED—424 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—153 bls, John Powell & Co, Dares Salaam
177 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
PYRIDIN—14 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
PYRITES—198 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,020 bgs, H J Schulter, Buenos Aires
1,064 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
3,821 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Hull
QUICKSILVER—500 flks, Chase National Bank, Rijeka
QUININE SULPHATE—5 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RAPE SEED—100 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—159 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
RUTIN—7 bgs, Sydney
SAGO FLOUR—108 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
276 bgs, B M T Commodity Corp, Singapore
SAL AMMONIAC—100 kgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, London
SALICYLAZOSULPHAPYRIDIN—7 kgs, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Kohsichang
50 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Kohsichang
175 bgs, J S Khorana, Kohsichang
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
55 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
40 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—30 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
PERBORATE—75 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
90 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
400 bgs, Naples
SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID—1 bbl, J E Barnard, Bremen
TALC—2,115 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARIND—50 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Antigua
70 cks, S B Penick & Co, Castries
15 cks, Murbas Trading Co, Roseau
TANKAGE—659 bgs, Gisborne
TAPIOCA—113 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
264 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
FLOUR—5,603 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
556 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,031 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
THYME LEAVES—125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseilles
TRAGACANTH GUM—28 cs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Khorramshahr
102 bgs, Bank of New York, Khorramshahr
102 bgs, Chase National Bank, Khorramshahr
1 bg, Brown Bros, Khorramshahr
80 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Khorramshahr
95 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRIMETHYLXANTHIN—80 cks, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—220 tons, Bank of America, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—37 bgs, L E Ranson Co, Kingston
62 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Kingston
320 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Alleppey
240 bgs, Wm E Martin, Cochin
180 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
UREA—200 bgs, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Liverpool
SYNTHETIC—9,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Roseau
15 cs, Zink & Trieste, Roseau
13 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Roseau
48 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
4 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
VETIVERT OIL—1 dm, E Seebach Co, Rio de Janeiro
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,086 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,344 bgs, Smith Color & Chemical Co, Hull
WITHERITE—112 tons, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Middlesbrough
WOLFRAM ORE—260 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bordeaux
100 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Hong Kong
100 bgs, Derby & Co, Sydney
150 bgs, Lisbon
WOOL GREASE—20 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Genoa
60 dms, Croda Inc, Hull
100 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Nagoya
56 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp
27 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Genoa
55 dms, Liverpool
36 dms, Genoa
XYLOL—1 ctn, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Marseille

Baltimore

ALCOHOL—103 cks, American Alcolac Corp, Bordeaux
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
GLUE—350 bgs, D C Andrews, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,040 bgs, H J Schluter, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—323 bgs, Getz Bros & Co, Singapore

Boston

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,360 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—2,223 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Alexandria
CALCIUM NITRATE—8,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASEIN—200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Synkloid Co, Buenos Aires
272 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
CHALK—3,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
COPRA—850 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Cebu
365 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
395 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
740 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Iloilo
500 long tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
350 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Legaspi
CAKE—15,320 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Manila
3,800 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Antwerp
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,102 bgs, Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, Antwerp
LIVER OIL—47 tins, Pan-American Commercial Co, Puerto Vallarto, Mexico
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
NAPHTHA—5 dms, Union Oil Development Co, Ras Tanura
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,162 bbls, Standard Oil Co of Calif, Sidon
15,747 long tons, The Texas Co, Soengai Pakning
195,953 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
28,566 tons, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,150 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—277 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co, San Juan del Sur
SHELLAC—39 bgs, Calcutta
UREA—20,675 bgs, Antwerp
3,100 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
WHITING—3,000 bgs, Nitti Weitzner, Antwerp

Norfolk

SIENNA—200 bgs, J Lee Smith, Genoa

Philadelphia

ADIPIC ACID—72 bgs, Kingston Chemical Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—499 bgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—2,146 bgs, Antofagasta
BERYL ORE—165 bgs, Lisbon
CAMPHOR, POWDER—110 cs, Keelung
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—500 tons, Salvador
259 tons, Recife
CLAY—2,310 tons, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—70 dms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
100 dms, Liverpool
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—67,859 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GYPSUM—6,292 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—1,016 tons, E J Lavino, Casablanca
1,100 tons, E J Lavino, Coquimbo
MILK POWDER—600 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Hamburg
MOLASSES—987,934 gals, Preston
590,026 gals, Puerto Padre
357,388 gals, Matanzas
1,786,186 gals, Guayabal
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, R T French Co, Hamburg
1,100 bgs, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Page & Co, Hull
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Hull
NEATSFOOT OIL—278 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, Amsterdam
PALM OIL—392 tons, Argo Products Corp, Hull
PEATMOSS—5,200 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
2,100 bls, Keer Mauer Co, Bremen
4,124 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
7,765 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,771 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
101,335 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
701,692 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,908 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
297,711 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Admadi
237,433 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
101,522 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
217,920 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
135,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
POTATO STARCH—200 bgs, Guetta Inc, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—459 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Sydney
SODIUM NITRATE—3,000 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
UREA—8,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—200 dms, Light Work Products Co, Antwerp
NITRATE—12,160 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASSIA—200 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
88 bls, A C Israel, Rotterdam
COPRA—650 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
228 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Siain
450 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
784 tons, Cebu
CAKE—3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—1,800 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila

COTTON LINTERS—12 bls, Shepston & Sciaroni, Cristobal
DEXTRIN—200 bls, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, F D Davis Co, Bremen
445 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
HERRINGMEAL — 9,500 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
4,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
6,000 bgs, Haugesund
30,500 bgs, Aalesund
LINSEEDMEAL—2,000 bgs, Bank of California, Kobe
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE — 50 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, H M Newhall, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, N V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, E C Ireland, Djakarta
208 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—101,381 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,016 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
RAPESEED—300 bgs, C M Vandervoort, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Co, San Juan
2,934 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, San Jose
UREA—4,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
6,270 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam

Essential Oils

—Continued from page 72

mate their yield. If the crop progresses normally and no blight appears to reduce the potential yield, a price drop in futures could be effected. Trade observers stated that considerable attention would be turned toward growers in the country as the summer arrives.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil prices were quiet and unchanged from their earlier minimum of $19 per pound. Haitian oil was offered from $15 per pound and the price range for Java oil extended upward from a minimum offer at $25. Inquiry during the week was described in the trade as routine, and it was stated that supplies were ample to cover current requirements.

Wormwood—A quotation of $5.65 per pound remained the market's lowest during a week that saw no significant change in the price situation. Material remained limited and offers were for fairly small amounts of oil, it was reported in the trade. Holders of the oil in Michigan were said to be maintaining strong views, indicating very little possibility of a price break in the immediate future.

Ylang Ylang—All types of oil offered on the market continued in the status of recent months. While supplies have been somewhat limited, the high prices prevailing at the source effected a limited demand so that there was no widespread pinch felt among consumers. Trade sources reported seeing no immediate change in the basic supply situation, in which the limited extent of plantations prevented any extensive increase in material. Market prices were steady during the past week and cables from the sources were unchanged.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The material received additional attention from consumers during the past weeks as Dutch anise oil was restricted for replacement. Supplies on anise oil could grow so scarce as to be virtually unobtainable, trade observers felt, and in this case substitutes for the oil would have to be used exclusively. Prices for anethol of NF specifications ranged between $1 and $1.37 per pound during the past week. The technical grade was offered from 75c.

Citronellal—This citronella oil derivative and citronellal as well, have shown some signs of strength lately. The position of the raw material has affected them directly, although quotations have held within the previously quoted ranges. Citronellal was priced from $1.50 per pound and citronellol from $1.75.

Eugenol—Material of USP specifications has been unchanged in price over the past thirty days. A price of $2.85 for twenty-five pound lots remained the minimum offer, while drum lots could be obtained at $2.80 per pound. Production was reported as sufficient to fill most current needs and replacement appeared to offer no outstanding difficulties.

Geraniol—The various grades of material offered on the market were available at unchanged prices during the past week. Standard material was priced from 60c. per pound and up, depending upon the quantity purchased and the specifications of the material. The product marketed as "extra" was available from $1.40 to $1.85 per pound.

Isoeugenol—Following the trend of the raw material, this derivative was firm in price and showed no immediate probability of change. Quotations occupied a range from $3.65 to $3.95 per pound. Consumption has remained close to earlier levels, and there appeared to be a sufficient supply of material on the market.

Chemical Industry Setting

—Continued from page 5

and three members by the division which are sets of functional groups.

Geographical Sections Plan

"At the moment the details have not been worked out, but the general idea is to lay out a plan for geographical sections that will cover every member of the society where feasible, and for enough functional groups to provide a focus of interest for every member of the society. In this way, we hope to implement the policy of following the industrial chemist wherever he goes," Mr. Curtis said.

Other speakers included:—Dr. Charles A. Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Sidney Kirkpatrick, vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York; Sir Henry A. Hobson, British Consul General in New York and Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price activity returned to the botanical market to a substantial degree last week. Most changes developed in the botanicals used for flavoring purposes but there were also a few changed in strictly drug items. Among the latter were higher prices on juniper berries and lower quotations on Peru and tolu balsams, senega root, and cascara bark. Weakness came to ginger root of all varieties. No. 2 Ceylon cinnamon, Zanzibar clove and grains of paradise dropped considerably. Other changes in condimentals were numerous but not substantial in degree. The market index was 0.11 point lower at 107.94.

Some fairly favorable weather prevailed in the domestic primary market but collection of the 1953 crop was still slow in getting underway. This was not unusual at this time of year. Many who later turn to botanical collection are now engaged in putting their agricultural crop into the ground and a recent observation in the primary market suggested that the fields were ready for working.

Collected botanicals provide a supply of ready cash money to the mountain folks but their agricultural plantings yield foodstuffs without which their existence would be dubious. Hence, the normal order is, first, plant the crops; and, second, collect the drugs.

But drugs best collected in the Spring months are reaching the warehouses at the source of supply in fair, though not especially encouraging quantities. The greater part of the collection season spreads ahead. It is the best season for the gathering botanicals that is yet to come and the trend of collection volume in 1953 has yet to be established.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Juniper berries, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Oregano, Mexican, 19½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombassa, 3c. per lb.
white, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Cascara bark*, 6c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 2c. per lb.
Jamaica No. 2, 1½c. per lb.
No. 3, 1½c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 1½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 2c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 8c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, 1c. per lb.
longstick, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Turkish, ¼c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 2c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black*, spot, 2c. per lb.
red, Japanese Hontakas, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Italian, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
107.94	108.05†	106.98	113.95

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Balsams

Copaiba—Prices seemed to be steadier; at least, no change in quotations was reported last week and most sellers said a jobbing business was sufficient to support the market on the basis of 85c. to $1.15 per pound throughout the period.

Peru—Prices eased again and by the end of last week, sales were being reported at $1.30 to $1.65 per pound, depending on seller, quality, and quantity. Competition was active.

Tolu—Prices declined once again, indicating the competitive character of the market and the spot offerings of balsam bought at lower prices in the primary market. Quotations for prompt delivery out of spot stocks stood at $2.65 to $3.85 per pound.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—New crop prices have been set at 28c. to 29c. per pound, spot; f.o.b. Pacific Coast, 26c. The price drop contrasted with the sluggishness dominating collection to this time. Last year, good weather, and a lumbermen strike, which increased the labor supply for peeling, prevailed. This year, both are lacking. Uncertainty rules the future price trend.

Lemon Peel—Stocks have become slightly larger by reason of recent arrivals from primary market points but the gain in local supply has not been accomppanied by an easing of prompt delivery quotations. They remained at 20c. to 26c. per pound.

White Pine—The outlook seemed to favor a close to normal stock when the next consuming season begins. The situation could change but at the moment nothing suggests other than a reasonable supply for consumers later on.

Beans

Vanilla—Trading was not very active during the past week. Jobbing requirements appeared to a moderate extent but the total of trade was not sufficient to find reflection through a change in spot quotations. Values were very steady and seemed to be based on the probability that when the major manufacturing consumers shall again enter the market for substantial quantities, they will find the foreign markets basically in firm position. That condition of affairs abroad will be based on lowered production and conservative carryover stocks in the primary and secondary markets of the world.

Berries

Juniper—Although some very low quality berries might still be bought on spot at 16c., goods of standard to exceptional quality were in fairly tight position. Such merchandise commanded the higher price of 18c. to 22c. per pound last week, depending on seller and the quality of goods sold. Demand was reported to be better than fair in volume.

Flowers

Chamomile — Undertones were exceptionally firm throughout the past week. Although the current demand was said to be moderate in size, the call was against stocks that were scarcely normal. Furthermore, not a great of material remained at primary market point and when available, was held at prices prohibitive of price shading when goods should become actually available on the spot market. Quality was also an influential factor in the determination of local values and top grade goods were in exceptionally well maintained price position.

Linden—Even under competitive conditions, local sellers showed no disposition to accept buyers' bids. Holders of the current supplies were steady in their views and were not at all certain that they will be able to replace this year at advantageous prices on the foreign markets shipping to this market.

Gums

Aloe—Steady undertones appeared to be developing once more, following some recent easing at certain primary market points. Locally, prices were fully steady in the absence of any tendency to shade quotations even when orders should be attractive in size.

Arabic—The situation remained in statu quo ante. Shippers' prices were well maintained in the primary market and dealers' prices to consumers in this country were well held. Furthermore, in transactions between dealers, there was no more than a normal amount of price shading from time to time. As to market activity, a fair amount of trading with consumers was reported but not a great deal of business was done between dealers or between import agents and regular sellers to manufacturing consumers. Stocks seemed ample in size.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Considerable thought is being given to the probable supply of European leaves to become available from new crop and also to what will have to be paid for stocks out of the 1953 crop

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 8

New York

Chillies, 160 bags: insect infested.
Cassia, 151 lots, 10,690 bales: filthy.
Orange peel, 100 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 80 bags: moldy and insect bored.

Baltimore

Caraway seed, 300 bags: filthy.
Psyllium husks, 197 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Caraway seed, 50 bags: filthy.

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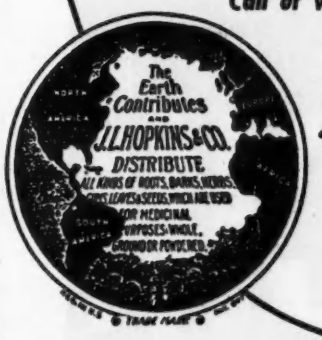

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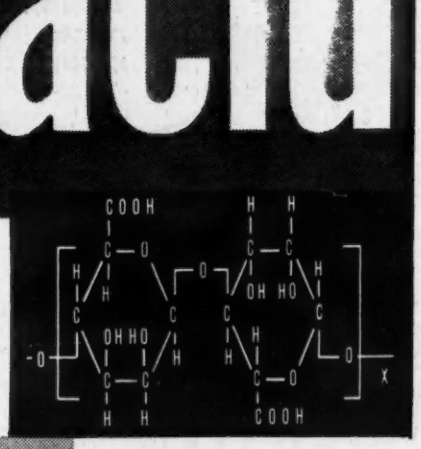

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abroad. A fair amount of leaves were available for carryover in this market and, consequently the well maintained quotations suggested that no material reason to expect a drop abroad existed at this time. Spot quotations were well maintained on the basis of 32c. to 35c. per pound.

Catnip—A major collection would appear to be desirable this year. The 1952 crop was a virtual failure and to meet needs, dealers were forced to draw heavily on their carryover from 1951. The result was that at the beginning of the production season this year, unsold stocks at the origin were at a minimum. Unless weather be propitious this year, a real shortage would face buyers during the months ahead.

Euphorbia Pil—The fact that a limited quantity was imported during the previous period failed to affect exceptionally steady spot quotations at 12c. to 14c. per pound. It was the first arrival publically reported over a substantial period of time. Stocks have been sufficient for needs.

Marjoram—Chilean material was a fraction lower at 19½c. to 20c. per pound. Other varieties were very steady in price. None of the varieties available on spot was in more than jobbing request throughout the week but well supported replacement costs were sufficient to hold spot values steady.

Peppermint—It will still be some time before the market in both domestic and imported material will cease to be nominal. At the moment, practically nothing can be obtained from either first or second sources; all factors were awaiting the growth, collection, and marketing of the 1953 crop.

Oregano—It developed last week that the last scale of Mexican oregano took place at 35c. per pound, which was a nominal quotation during the past week. A return to normality in values must await new crops of all varieties of the item.

Sage—Minor price fluctuations were noted. Italian leaves were shaded to 15c. to 16c. per pound; Spanish ranged more widely at 11½c. a lower minimum quotation, to 13c. All other kinds of sage remained inactive in price and certainly not very active so far as demand from processors was concerned.

Senna—Alexandrian whole leaves were slightly higher at 20c. to 21c. per pound but all other varieties and forms of senna leaves remained free from quotable change in price last week. Current stocks were said to cope with any likely expansion in demand on the part of manufacturing consumers.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise—Greater availability in the spot market brought an expansion in local competition. The result was a fall in quotations to the basis of 32c. to 32½c. per pound but there was no substantial buying even at the more favorable quotation.

Papain—The only change in spot prices

—*Continued on page 102*

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Protective Coatings Materials

There was very little price activity in this market last week. Argentine casein was fractionally weaker than previous schedules. In the gums market Philippine seeds were 2 cents higher, and No. 2 Singapore was 1 cent lower.

Producers have noticed some additional demand for dry colors with the spring business. The pickup has not been startling, but it was noticeable. Lead pigments were unchanged as the market for pig lead became slightly firmer last week. Demand for lead pigments was showing some signs of increase as the season picked up and metal prices steadied. Lithopone was moving steadily at a fair rate. Supplies were adequate for demand. Movement in the market for titatium dioxide was said to be good. Some increases have been noted for the spring season.

The market for zinc pigments was unchanged in the past week or so. Prices were steadier, in line with firmer slab zinc schedules. Demand was reported to be slightly off from previous levels. Supplies were ample to serve consumer needs.

The markets for synthetic resins remained generally firm. Some additional buying from industrial users has been noted. Slight increases in trade sales were also seen. However, trade sales have not surged ahead so far this spring. It was felt that pickup from this direction was two to three weeks behind schedule. Demand for alkyds was good. No shortages have resulted from a labor dispute which has cut off one source's resin output and production of phthalic anhydride. Melamines and phenolics continued to move well. Some improvement was noted for trade sales here. Urea-formaldehydes were enjoying a fairly good demand from industrial consumers.

The market for natural gums was relatively quiet. Demand was still on the basis of immediate needs. Buying varied slightly from week to week, but the overall view was reasonably steady. Congoes were firmer. Orange and bleached grades of shellac were unchanged. Buying for the paint season has not picked up yet, but better sales were anticipated in the coming weeks. Industrial sales of shellac have held up fairly well. Not too much change was noted in the casein market. A fair amount of business was being done, although interest from consumers was largely for immediate use. The Argentine organization, IAPI, was clamping down on triangular sales.

Market Trends

Advanced

Gum, Copal, Philippine, seeds, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, imp., Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, Singapore No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
89.85	89.85	89.77	90.80

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum, Powder, Paste—Producers' net shipments of atomized and grained powder, flaked powder, and paste totaled 4,360,000 pounds in March, according to information received from the Bureau of Census. February shipments, in comparison, were 3,931,000 pounds, and shipments in March 1952 amounted to 3,765,000 pounds. The cumulative total for the period from January 1 through March 31 was 12,400,000 pounds, compared with 10,549,000 pounds net shipments during the corresponding period of 1952.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of furnace and contact black in March decreased 2 percent and 1 percent respectively, according to the Bureau of Mines. February shipments of furnace black increased 8 percent, while contact black shipments were up 5 percent. Furnace black stocks decreased 7,000,000 pounds. February exports of contact black decreased 22 percent below January.

Following is a table comparing the months of March and February. The figures are from the Bureau of Mines and are expressed in pounds.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1953	103,236,000	41,286,000	144,522,000
Feb., 1953	95,324,000	37,584,000	132,908,000
Mar., 1952	94,090,000	53,372,000	147,462,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1953	110,406,000	39,842,000	150,248,000
Feb., 1953	92,442,000	34,261,000	126,703,000
Mar., 1952	83,995,000	40,316,000	124,311,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1953	117,158,000	241,834,000	358,992,000
Feb., 1953	124,328,000	240,390,000	364,718,000
Mar., 1952	108,100,000	155,401,000	263,501,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Mar., 1953			
Feb., 1953	12,152,000	9,774,000	21,926,000
Mar., 1952	12,654,000	19,033,000	31,687,000
Jan.-Feb., '53	26,120,000	23,617,000	49,737,000
Jan.-Feb., '52	20,699,000	31,901,000	52,600,000

Dry Colors—Producers said that most of the pigments were moving fairly well now. There has been some pickup of demand with spring activity, however it has not been as much of a gain as some sources had hoped. On the other hand, it was noted that this was the first year for quite some time that any seasonal trend has been visible at all. Hence, there was not too much to compare current activity with. Sales were expected to reach their peak this month, if they were not there already, a source added.

Green, Chrome, C.P.—February production totaled 640 short tons, compared with 552 tons in January and 550 tons in February of last year, information from the Bureau of Census relates.

Lead Pigments—There were no changes in the market for these pigments. Producers said that buying has increased some as the paint season progressed. Better weather was bringing some improvement and the fact that prices in the metal market were firmer has contributed an equal share. Price schedules of lead pigments remained at their previously established levels. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

Lithopone—Producers said that ordinary lithopone was moving fairly well. Demand was not especially heavy, but it was fairly satisfactory. Prices remained at their old levels Supplies were ample enough to take care of the present demand.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdated, C.P.—February production amounted to 365 short tons, as against 328 tons in January and 270 tons in February, 1952, information from the Bureau of Census relates.

Titanium Dioxide—Demand for this material was reported as good. Producers were moving their output right along. Some increases in the number of calls have been felt in this market in the past several weeks. It was added that the spring buying was present now. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. Supplies were sufficient to handle the demand.

Yellow and Orange Chromes, C.P.—Production of these pigments totaled 2,190 short tons in February, compared with 2,001 tons in January and 2,198 tons in February, 1952, according to the Bureau of Census.

Yellow Zinc, C.P.—Total output of zinc chromate in February was 444 short tons, according to information received from the Bureau of Census. In comparison, January production was 546 tons, and output in February, 1952, was 804 tons.

Zinc Oxide—The market for zinc pigments was unchanged from previous weeks. Demand for zinc oxide has slowed down a bit, a source stated. There has been no sign of a real pickup in buying interest. Prices of zinc pigments remained steady at their previously established levels. It was felt that the stability of the metal market has firmed up the prices here. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Adipate—Another producer advanced prices 3c. to cover the increased cost of raw materials. Other sources were considering the rise, however no revision has been announced as of press time.

Current quotations ranged from 43c. to 46c. per pound in tankcars, 44¾c. to 47¾c. per pound in carlots, and 45¾c. to 48¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—The market for these and most other synthetics were remaining firm. Industrial sales were said to be improving. Trade sales were also slightly better in the past few weeks. Industrial sales have been the sustaining factor in most of the markets for these resins. Trade sales have been a little slow to develop this year, largely because the poor weather was holding back painting and therefore shelf sales. It was estimated that the progress

. . . . For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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PANAREZ 7-210	18+	200-220	150	0-1
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PANAREZ 12-210	16	200-220	60	0-1

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Chats about Finishes

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN LOW-COST, ODORLESS FLAT WALL ENAMELS

by

V. J. LARSON

Research Division
Hercules' Synthetics Department

Intensive work at Hercules' products Application Laboratory has provided valuable data on the low-cost processing of self-sealing, self-priming alkyd liquids in closed set kettles or regular portable varnish-making kettles . . . merely by heating with any of the common unbodied oils.

This new technical information for formulating improved alkyd flats has been receiving the special attention of economy-minded paint manufacturers. It deals with the effective properties of Pentalyn® B56 resin, and tells how odorless solvents can be used especially when small quantities of Abitol® Hercules hydroabietyl alcohol are included.

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V J Larson

Synthetics Department
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Del.

1C53-4

of the spring paint season was from two to three weeks behind schedule.

Supplies of alkyds were sufficient to meet consumer requirements. No critical spots have developed from the loss of one producer's resin production and phthalic anhydride output which has come about through a labor dispute. No shortage of phthalic was feared because imported material was available if domestic production was unable to meet all the needs of synthetic resin producers, it was said.

A producer reported that non-oxidizing alkyds were advanced May 1. The increases were said to be due to higher raw material costs.

Melamines—This market remained fairly firm. Demand has shown some slight increases lately, along with spring business. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs. No changes in the price schedules were anticipated at this time.

Phenolics—There were no significant changes in this market. Industrial sales were fairly good and trade sales have been showing some improvement in recent weeks. Prices remained steady.

Urea-formaldehydes — Industrial sales for these synthetics have held up quite well. A source said that the market remained firm. Prices were unchanged.

Natural Resins

There was no significant change in the market for the gums last week. Some revisions of a few scattered prices took place. The range of quotations for Philippine seeds was narrower, increasing the price 2c. over former schedules. Prices were quoted from 15c. to 16c. per pound in bags. Sorts were from 15c. to 17c. per pound in bags. It was added that it was very difficult to pinpoint the price because so much of the current price was warehouse and handling costs that variations were bound to exist. Singapore No. 2 was down 1c. at 28c. to 30c. per pound in bags. It was added that larger quantities for future shipments were bringing slightly lower prices, while orders for less than 500 lbs. or so, would find a larger percentage of the price was warehouse costs.

A source stated that price of the gums abroad showed no signs of weakening. The Congo market was good and firm, as were Congo prices at the source. Demand locally was relatively quiet for most gums. Sales were at a moderate level, varying slightly from week to week depending upon consumers immediate needs

The final official estimate of the Aghani (Kusmi) lac crop in India during 1952 was 38,500 maunds (1 maund equals 82.27 pounds), compared with a final estimate of 63,500 maunds in 1951 and a 10-year prewar annual average of 156,000 maunds, according to information from the Department of Commerce.

The IndianLac Cess Committee states that the lower output in 1952 was due principally to a shortage of brood lac and unfavorable climatic conditions.

A preliminary official estimate of the baisakhi production this year placed the total (excluding Assam) at 476,000 maunds, compared with a final estimate of 875,000 maunds in 1952.

Shellac—Importers reported that there was no visible change in this market. Sales have been fairly steady. Buying was not too high, but it wasn't bad, a source added. Industrial demand has been the bulwark of this market as well as many others in the protective coatings field. Trade sales have not been too high so far this year. Interest in floor finishing has not developed to any great extent due the wet weather this spring.

The Calcutta market started the week firmer, then weakened slightly. One source stated that it expected the months of May and June to show up as fairly good sales periods when the final figures are in. The spring pickup has been a few weeks late getting started, but many sources were hopeful that the end of the normal season will be quite busy.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices of Argentine casein were quoted in substantially the same range as previous weeks, however the low side was set ¼c. below former levels. The entire range was from 16c. to 17½c. per pound. New Zealand material was from 22c. to 23c. per pound. Domestic casein was unchanged at 28c. to 32c. per pound for standard grade, and 36½c. to 40c. per pound for premium grade. Activity in the domestic market was dull. Domestic production has been rather low.

One source said that consumption of casein was running along at a fairly good rate. The paper mills and the paint trade were buying at a steady pace. Demand was not particularly high, but it was not bad by any means. Substantial supplies of Argentine casein have been available. France was said to be coming into the market with a good quality material at competative prices. Inventories in the hands of consumers have not been high, thus buying was hand-to-mouth. Buyers did not want to build up stocks so close to the summer, it was said.

Glue, Hide—Total production figures for the year 1952 were received from the Bureau of Census indicated that output last year was 55,117,000 pounds compared with total production of 67,342,000 pounds in 1951.

Shipments of hide glue in 1952 amounted to 49,203,000 pounds, compared with 63,111,000 pounds produced in the previous year.

Naval Stores

Dipentene — Production in March amounted to 2,980 50-gallon barrels, compared with February output of 2,590 barrels, and 3,260 barrels in March of the previous year, according to information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production during the calendar period April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953, amounted to 35,890 50-gallon barrels, while output in the similar period of the 1951-52 season was 39,030 barrels.

Oil, Pine — Production in March increased 1,120 barrels of 50 gallons each, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. March output totaled 13,050 barrels, compared with February production of 11,930 barrels, and output of 14,110 barrels in March 1952. The cumulative total for the period starting April 1, 1952 and ending March 31, 1953 was 146,190 barrels, while production during the corresponding period of the previous crop year was 174,510 barrels.

Rosin—Output of gum and wood rosin in March totaled 113,550 520-lb. drums, according to information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In comparison, February production was 97,240 drums, and output in March, 1952, was 120,830 drums. Between April 1, 1952, and March 31, 1953, a total of 1,703,570 drums were put out, against 2,018,960 drums in the same period of the 1951-52 crop year.

Tar, Pine—March production amounted to 9,230 50-gallon barrels, as against 7,980 barrels produced in February, and 9,440 barrels in March of last year, information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics relates.

The culminative total for the period from April 1 to March 31 of the 1952-53 crop year was 96,210 50-gallon barrels, while the total for the corresponding period of the 1951-52 season was 125,830 barrels.

Turpentine—March output of gum and wood turpentine totaled 34,020 50-gallon barrels, compared with 30,800 barrels in February and 42,820 barrels in March of last year, information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates. The cumulative total for the period April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953, was 559,420 barrels while output in the corresponding period of the previous crop year was 673,230 barrels.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
E	...	7.25	...	...	...
H	...	...	7.45	...	...
M	...	...	...	...	7.38
N	7.35	...	...	...	...
WG	7.65	...	7.60	...	...
WW	...	...	7.70	7.69	7.60
Bags—					
I	7.20	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	7.30	...	...
N	7.35	...	...	...	...
WG	7.45	...	...	...	...
Tankcars—					
K	7.05	...	...	...	...
N	7.20	...	...	...	...
WG	7.25	...	...	...	...
Sales, USDA	1,527*	3‡	291*	506*	534*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.48, N $8.50, WG $8.60, WW $8.75.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per 7-lb. unit)

Price	.524‡§	.524‡§	...	.523‡§	.5225†
Sales	14,000¶	12,000¶	...	12,000¶	4,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 72c.

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Naugatuck Ups Stover

Albert M. Stover, formerly manager of "Marvinol" plastics development, has been appointed assistant to the director of research and development of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn.

In his new assignment Mr. Sover will work principally on the development of new products. Mr. Stover has been with Naugatuck Chemical since 1949 when the chemical division of the Glenn L. Martin Company was purchased by Naugatuck Chemical. At Martin, Mr. Stover had been director of development for the chemical division.

AATCC Council Creates New Research Committee

The council of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at its recent meeting in New York voted to create a technical committee on research, which will replace the old committee known as the general research committee. Chairman of the new group will also be vice-chairman of the executive committee on research. This and other proposals will require a change in the association's by-laws and they will be submitted to the AATCC membership for letter ballot.

The council has also named a marketing committee to handle the Colour Index now being printed in England. This committee will handle sales and distribution of the five-volume, 4,000-page edition in the United States, Central and South America. The work on this dyestuff index has been going on for the last six years as a joint undertaking of AATCC and the Society of Dyers and Colorists of England, and publishing will start in 1955.

Next meeting of the AATCC council will be held in Washington, D. C., on June 5 in conjunction with a meeting of the newy-organized Washington section of the association.

Phila. Paint Technicians Meeting Set for May 20

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet May 20 at the Engineers Club. The following slate will be nominated for election to serve as officers for the coming year:—President, P. J. Whiteway, jr.; vice-president, F. M. McNerney; secretary, J. A. Davis; treasurer, D. T. Niven; assistant treasurer, E. G. Fleming, R. Toohill and J. P. Snyder have been nominated for the advisory committee.

Speaker of the evening will be T. C. Patton, chief of the sales service department of Baker Castor Oil Company. His topic will be "Kauri-Reduction—Its Production and Interpretation." The club has also announced that its annual meeting will be held June 12 at the Plymouth Country Club.

N.Y. PVLA Chooses Slocum New President

Clarence W. Slocum was unanimously elected to the presidency of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at its 66th annual meeting held last week in the Biltmore hotel, New York. Mr. Slocum is president of the Beckwith-Chandler Company and vice-president of Jones-Dabney Company, both subsidiaries of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, which he is also a vice-president and director.

Douglas C. Arnold was elected vice-president and Frank E. Bolway, jr., became the new secretary. Louis Gillespie was re-elected treasurer. Richard L. Hillman, Leo Silverstein and Fred A. Walters were elected to the executive committee for two-year terms.

Glidden Advances Jones

Appointment of David W. Jones as paint division sales manager for the central trade sales region of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced.

Manager of Glidden's Omaha, Neb., branch since 1951, Mr. Jones will establish his new headquarters in Cleveland. He will assume direct supervision of metropolitan branches in the central region and assist in general sales management of the region, which includes Ohio and portions of West Virginia, Virginia, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kentucky. Paul A. Beavin, a member of the Wisconsin trade sales force, is to succeed Mr. Jones in Omaha. Mr. Beavin joined the Glidden Company in 1947 as a salesman in the Baltimore branch.

Young Leaves DMPA

The resignation of Howard I. Young as deputy administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency was announced last week. Mr. Young plans to return to American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis, Mo., of which he is president, after a two months European trip.

Stearates Data Offered

M. W. Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., New York, has announced its most recent publication entitled "Metallic Stearates." In addition to discussing the composition and analysis of metallic stearates, the publication deals with their usage in industry. It also contains the current technical bulletins of the company's research laboratory. Copies are available upon written request to Parsons-Plymouth, at 59 Beekman street, New York 38.

Pittsburgh Coke Plasticizer Division Appoints Esselen

Gustavus J. Esselen, 3rd, has been appointed New York sales representative for the plasticizer division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Son of the late Dr. G. J. Esselen, noted Boston research leader, Mr. Esselen was formerly employed by the U. S. Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J., in a sales and administrative capacity. In his new position, he will serve plastics manufacturers in New York and northern New Jersey, with headquarters in the Empire State Building, New York.

Trade Briefs

Amana Refrigeration, Inc., has named Neal Stewart paint superintendent.

Victor E. Cole has been named assistant operations manager for Kaiser Gypsum Company.

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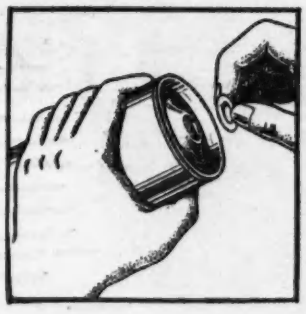
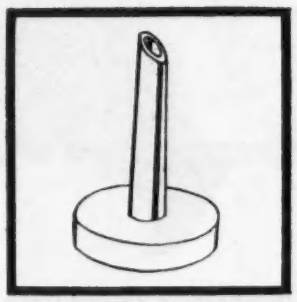
Stops Dust and Dirt from
Entering Around Door and Window Frames
Keeps Out Moisture — Retards Insects
and Rodents Entering Cracks and Crevices

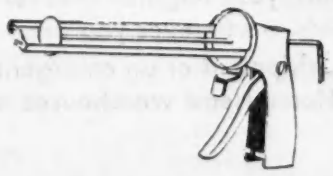
Display consists of 2 cartridges, Rigid Type Gun, and reuseable Plastic Nozzles. Twelve of these units are packed to a shipping case. Refill cartridges can be obtained and are packed 10 to a case with 2 Plastic Nozzles; 25 to a case with 5 Plastic Nozzles; or 50 to a case with 10 Plastic Nozzles.



The head of this cartridge is equipped with a special removable lid making it easy for the home owner to remove this cap, insert the plastic nozzle and the cartridge in the gun, and you are ready to caulk.

An entirely new type plastic spout made from materials that will not bend, crack, or break. It stays as rigid as a metal spout and can be inserted into the cartridge as soon as the small metal insert has been removed.





A CARTRIDGE AND A SPOUT FOR ANY TYPE GUN

The gun illustrated above was designed especially for this cartridge and spout. However, the cartridge itself can be used in many type guns, both gadget type or professional type and the spout is adaptable for almost every (gadget) gun on the market, as well as professional type guns. This is really a caulk proposition that should help not only the home owner but the professional in taking care of his caulk requirements.

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ODM Revises Symbols For Defense Materials

The Office of Defense Mobilization has announced a revised list of program identification symbols for use under the Defense Materials System. These symbols when placed on controlled materials or rated orders identify the defense program for which the materials will be used.

All such orders placed for delivery in the third and subsequent quarters must bear one of these symbols. The symbols are AM; AM-9,000; AF; AP and SS. The AM symbol is for use by authorized aluminum fabricators and producers to obtain aluminum production materials. The AM-9,000 symbol is for aluminum distributors for replacement of aluminum delivered from inventories. The AF symbol is for use by aluminum foil fabricators to obtain material for delivery of aluminum foil on rated orders. The AP symbol is to be similarly used by aluminum powder fabricators. The SS symbol will be used to identify allotments of stainless steel for non-defense purposes and is valid only for deliveries in the third quarter.

Chrysotile Asbestos Fiber Regulations Are Removed

All restrictions on the use of spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fibre were removed by the National Production Authority last week with the revocation of order M-96. This action was in line with the NPA policy of relaxing or removing controls whenever the supply situation appears sufficient.

The order was issued January 17, 1952, at a time when spinning grades of chrysotile asbestos fibre were decreasing in relation to requirements. NPA officials said premilinary tests on a new discovery of chrysotile asbestos fibre in British Columbia now indicate the deposit may be of low iron content. Should developments prove this to be correct, it is believed adequate supplies would be assured for all essential uses.

Ores Purchase Bill Wins House Subcommittee Favor

House bill 2823, to provide for government purchase of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, beryl, and columbium-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates was approved last week by a subcommittee of the house committee on mines and mining. The committee also approved H. R. 2824, which is limited to tungsten ores and concentrates.

Action followed public hearings at which the legislation was endorsed by several mining officials but opposed by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. The two bills now go to the full committee for a report to the house.

Colorizers Engage Deutsch

Colorizer Associates have engaged the services of Clarence Deutsch as advertising consultant. Formerly vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for W. H. Sweney & Co., Mr. Deutsch established his own office May 1 at E-714 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., as color counsel, advertising consultant, and interior designer for W. H. Sweney.

Coatings Transportation Permits Not Required in New York City

The Board of Hazardous Trades of the City of New York Fire Department has ruled that no permit is required for the transportation of varnish, lacquer, paint and similar coating materials in the city in tank trucks or other vehicles.

Drier Data Published

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, has issued data sheets on "Soligen" rare earth naphthenate 4 percent, "Hexogen" rare earth octoate 6 percent and "Zirco" drier catalyst 6 percent. The data sheets have been completely revised and represent the company's latest developments in the drier field, it was announced.

Glidden Elects Phillips Treasurer, Board Member

Election of William G. Phillips as treasurer and a director of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced by Adrian D. Joyce, chairman of the board. Mr. Phillips succeeds John A. Peters, who had served as treasurer of the company since 1938. Mr. Peters will continue as a vice-president and a director.

On the board of directors, Mr. Phillips succeeds W. J. O'Brien, former vice-president and director, who retired recently. Mr. Phillips joined Glidden in 1948 as a tax accountant. Mr. Joyce also announced the election of W. P. Stetzelberger, staff assistant in the legal department, to the position of assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Stetzelberger joined Glidden in 1950 in the industrial relations department.

New York Paint Travelers Mark Golden Jubilee Date With Banquet

The New York Paint Travelers celebrated its golden jubilee banquet recently in the Statler hotel, New York. Joseph D. Keating, president of the organization, welcomed the group and Sam Kay, chairman of the anniversary committee, presented lifetime cards to three charter members—Harry Earons, Al Schumann and Leo Silverstein. Mr. Earons is with Hanlon & Goodman, Mr. Schulmann was formerly with the Hilo Varnish Company, but is now retired, and Mr. Silverstein is a vice-president of Benjamin Moore & Co

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Titanium Plant in India Dickering for Govt. Loan

Indian government circles continue to show great interest in the plant of Travancore Titanium Products, Ltd., the Indian press reports. The company applied to the Industrial Finance Corporation for a loan, but the directors of IFC found that the plant's manufacturing costs were too high to enable its products to compete with foreign supplies. India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has referred the matter to that government's Tariff Commission. The ministry made some suggestions designed to reduce production costs, but the company has not yet agreed to them, it was stated.

Alcoa Promotes Hirsch

Raymond C. Hirsch has been promoted by Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., to be in charge of aluminum pigment sales in the St. Louis, Mo., district territory. Prior to joining Alcoa, Mr. Hirsch was with the Sherwin-Williams Company in Chicago. Before his promotion, he was attached to Alcoa's New York and Newark, N. J., sales offices.

Adhesives Data Offered

A new eight-page, illustrated booklet on "Penacolite" resorcinol adhesives has just been made available to the trade by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Origin of resorcinol-formaldehyde adhesives is discussed briefly as well as explanation of types of the adhesives now made for various specific applications. Phenol-resorcinol-formaldehyde adhesive formulations also are discussed. Recommendations of types best suited for gluing of oak, for general assembly bonding, for economical durable bonding, for durability with economy are made. Bulletin C-3-149, is available from the chemical division of Koppers, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19.

Polyethylene Weighing Bottles Available From Amer. Agile

American Agile Corporation, Maple Heights, Ohio, has announced the availability of "Agilene" (polyethylene) laboratory weighing bottles. Made throughout of polyethylene, they are unbreakable and are provided with a tightly fitted cover, according to the producer.

The bottles are resistant to most inorganic and organic compounds including the salts of hydrofluoric acid and other fluorine-containing materials which cannot ordinarily be handled in glass containers, it was pointed out. Available in cylindrical and slightly tapered form, they have a capacity of about 75 milligrams.

Olo Paint Corp. Elects Van Cleef Its President

Olo Paint Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the election of Edward R. Van Cleef, formerly executive vice-president, to the position of president. Mr. Van Cleef succeeds A. J. Frank, who has become secretary and treasurer of the company, it was announced.

Mr. Van Cleef has been with Olo since its inception and served in various executive positions with its corporate predcessor, Passonno-Hutcheon Company.

Pyrites Depletion Allowance

—Continued from page 4

mum allowable percentage depletion under section 114 (b) (4) (B), but the deduction would be subject to the limitation provided for in that section, i.e., 50 percent of 'net income from the property,' the 'property' being the taxpayer's interest in the mineral deposit, and the 'net income' being the overall net income resulting from the sale of all included commercial minerals.

"The same problem extends to cases where the property contains one or more minerals entitled to percentage dpletion and one or more additional minerals which are entitled to cost depletion only. In such cases, depletion allowance is determined exactly as above and illustrated as follows:—

Depletion Allowance Illustrated

"Assume the addition of a third mineral, A, in the pyrite ore, which is entitled to cost depletion only. Maximum allowable percentage depletion would be 23 percent of gross income for sulphur, plus 15 percent of gross income from iron, plus zero percent of gross income from A. The limitation would be 50 percent of net income resulting from the sale of all three minerals. Cost depletion, which is the minimum depletion allowable, would be computed on the adjusted basis of the entire property.

"When all minerals in an ore are entitled to depletion at the same rate, the sum of the receipts become the basis for computing statutory 'gross income from the property' for the single computation necessary. When the minerals involved are entitled to different rates, the amount received in payment for each necessarily becomes a fact question Normally this fact question can be resolved by an examination of the sales contracts"

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ALBATOL
ALBATOL 300
USES: Kettle blending
Core Oils
Caulking compounds
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ALBATOL 600
USES: Kettle blends
Linoleum
Printing inks
ALBATOL MALEIC—MODIFIED 3480
USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
Excellent drying properties
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Botanical Market

—Continued from page 98

came in white Ceylon powder, the minimum quotation of which sank to $6.25 per pound. The range remained to $7, although some said $6.50 was tops. Ordinary quality remained at $5 to $5.50. African material in powdered form was well and closely held at $6.50 to $7.50 per pound, depending on seller and quality.

Roots

Arrowroot—The complete price stability of this thickener continued without interruption. The market at 11c. to 14c. per pound, depending on quantity of powder required, gave every promise of remaining well stabilized in price and, probably, in demand. Stocks cared for needs promptly.

Cohosh—Not much of this item has arrived in new crop warehouses and not a great deal is being carried over from production last year; especially true is that for black cohosh which, last week, continued in firm price position on the basis of 20c. to 24c. per pound. Buyers were few.

Colombo—The article has entered the position of being available at 16c. to 20c. per pound on a prompt delivery basis.

Helonias—Prices still reflect the relatively low supply which resulted from under-production a year ago. Collections this year have yet to accumulate and buyer as well as seller appeared last week to be awaiting the future trend of prices, which will depend on quantities gathered and prices that have to be paid to stimulate diggers to activity.

Mandrake—Some progress with new crop collection has been suggested but in the main the season is far too young to have produced definitive indications of crop prospects. A good sized production probably could be sold this year since little of the root has been carried over from the 1952 crop.

Senega—Slightly lower spot quotations were noted. A minimum of $1.90 per pound was called the market by one supplier and considering the absence of major interest among buyers, it was not improbable that competition at that figure would be met. According to seller, the range was to $2.10.

Turmeric—Alleppey root was a fraction higher at 21c. to 22c. per pound. Other varieties lacked quotable change. Demand for any kind of the material was said to be light and irregular.

Seeds

Anise—Czech seed was advanced to 13c. to 13½c. per pound, thus breaking the complete price stability that had prevailed for some time past in the entire group of this seed. Other than the rise in Czech material, no price changes were made.

Caraway—Inactivity on the part of buyers caused spot prices to fall fractionally to the basis of 9c. to 9½c. per pound. The primary market showed no added price movement.

Cardamom—Depending on size of bold, bleached material ranged $3.25 to $3.60 per pound. Medium size material was still available at $2.90. Decorticated and green cardamom remained very steady.

Celery—Indian seed seemed to be gathering strength and the strengthening seemed in part to reflect the current scarcity and almost nominal price position of seed originating in France. However, spot quotations underwent no change.

Cumin—The only change came in Turkish seed, which ended last week fractionally lower at 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Export interest was still something hoped for but not yet realized.

Dill—The "barbered" variety of this seed relaxed in price slightly last week; the market was quoted 11¾c. to 12c. per pound. Natural material, when quoted, was 11½c.

Poppy—Polish seed was shaded to 15c. to 15½c. per pound, but Dutch material remained at 15½c. to 16c. and an unchanged price at 12½c. to 13c. was noted for Turkish.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia cuttings were lower at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, and longstick was also cheaper at 18c. to 18½c. Except for a drop to 45c. to 45½c. in broken Saigon, that group remained free from quotable change.

Cinnamon—The "0000" variety was steady at 41c. to 41½c. per pound. No. 2 Ceylon was shaded to the basis of 28½c. to 29c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice yielded a trifle more in price, ending the past week at $1.52 to $1.53 per pound. Ceylon spice remained unchanged at $1.50 to $1.52, depending on holder.

Ginger—Just how weak can this group become? Most prices were unsettled and most of them were down on the week. African root was noted at 12c. to 13½c. per pound, depending up who quoted how much. Jamaica No. 2 was down to 14c. to 15c.; No. 3, 12½c. to 13c.; Rhattoon, 12c. to 12½c. And Nigerian in split form was down to 10c. to 10½c. Such low prices seemed almost certain ultimately to affect production at all origins.

Pepper—Most of the early part of last week witnessed a slump in black pepper prices. Quotations for spot goods were down to $1.44 to $1.45 per pound; afloats became $1.43 to $1.44; May shipment, $1.43; and June shipment, $1.43. Buyers were not very active but most sellers expected them to return to the market, at which time another price-swell would be probable. In red peppers, Japanese hontakas were shaded to 44c. to 45c. a pound. Mombasas chillies seemed scarcer at the higher price of 46c. to 46½c. Nigerian chillies were more competitive at a fall to 30c. to 32c. Other kinds were not changed in price. White pepper was up to $1.42 to $1.43.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.46 to $1.47 per pound; afloats, $1.45; May shipment, $1.45; and June shipment, $1.43.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

There was little snap to trading in oils and fats last week. Refiners showed little interest in crude oil replacements. Crude cottonseed was firm, advancing slightly, while refined was unchanged. Corn and peanut oils were quiet and steady. Soybean oil was irregular with beans and early fractional advance was not sustained, the market closing slightly lower. Crude coconut oil was firmer, while refined grades were lower reflecting the recent price reduction of the former.

Continued slow demand for linseed oil unsettled the market and light trading was reported at concessions of ½ cent below the price schedule for tankcar and tankwagon business. Tung oil also was easier and off fractionally for prompt delivery, New York, while the market in the South was unchanged and nominal. Oiticica oil was steady, with light sales at unchanged quotations. Rapeseed oil was firmer and light offerings were lifted fractionally. Improved demand stiffened mustard seed oil and prices were raised ½ cent per pound.

Buying interest in tallow and greases was restricted to shipment abroad, while domestic demand was quiet. Exporters purchased moderate lots of fancy and extra tallow and choice white grease. Soapers remained on the sidelines. Prices were without change.

Price trend of carnauba wax continued upward and market advanced 3 to 7 cents per pound for spot stocks. Supplies were further reduced and buyers had to raise bids in order to obtain wax, as holders of limited quantities were not offering. Shipments from Brazil were firm at current high levels. Sales in the local market finally took place at cost of replacements from Brazil laid down New York. Ouricury was also firmer, with the strength of carnauba and spot stocks were lifted 1 cent per pound.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for immediate requirtments. Trading lacked snap. Quotations were without change.

Coconut — Crude was stronger for prompt and forward. Spot and May was raised to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast; first half June, 15c. and second half, 14¾c. same basis. At New York crude was held at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, May delivery; 16c., first half June and 15½c. second half. Trading was reported slow.

Copra—Shipments were irregular and quoted nominally at $205 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Buying interest was quiet.

Corn—Light sales in crude were noted at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was unchanged at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were firmer last week, registering moderate gains. The market reflected the firmness of crude oil and the stoppage of limited tenders of May contracts, which were expected to be larger. This brought out short covering and stiffened the market late in the period. Tenders to date totaled 127 contracts. Prices were erratic and followed daily fluctuations of soybeans. Market also was nervous as the trade awaited official announcement from Washington regarding the support program for the 1953 cottonseed crop. New crop months which dropped sharply a week ago, made the widest gains last week. Consuming demand for refined vegetable oils continued inactive and refined cottonseed was unchanged at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, despite stronger crude oil market. Crude oil was lifted to 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 14¾c., Texas. Farmers in the South complained of excessive rains, which has delayed planting.

Cottonseed production in 1952 was estimated at 6,176,000 tons by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 6,286,000 tons in 1951 and the ten year average of 4,781,000 tons.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for May 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	126	17.30	16.75	17.05S
July	284	16.52	15.96	16.46S
September	105	14.50	13.88	14.50S
October	37	13.90	13.35	14.00@14.10
December	117	13.90	13.25	13.88@13.91
March	4	13.60	13.50	13.86B

Total sales, 673 contracts.

Memphis.—Crue cottonseed oil steady and nominal at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading light. Crude soybean oil 12⅜c. bid and 12½c., asked. Cottonseed and soybean meals quiet. Selling pressure lacking. Too much rain delayed planting.

Linseed—An easier tone developed in the market last week and fair volume of business was reported at concessions for tankcars and tankwagons. Asking prices were unsettled at 15c. to 15.2 per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while trading on firm bids were reported at 14.7c. and 14.8c. for tankcars, prompt delivery. While new business was slow, a steady demand continued for withdrawals against former contracts.

Minneapolis.—A little better buying interest was noted for raw linseed oil last week. Actual sales, however, were of a fill-in nature and mostly for nearby needs. Shipping instructions continued good for this time of the year. Two of the principal crushers in Minneapolis were still closed by a strike. Prices remained steady, with tankcar basis at 15c. a pound and the warehouse price at 15.4c., raw, tanks f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	5,280,000	7,740,000
Since Sept. 1	254,790,000	294,240,000

Flaxseed—Market irregular and fairly steady. Demand and offerings were limited.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices skidded into new seasonal low ground in narrow trade here the past week. Cash bids reflected weakness of the futures market. Trading basis on cash flaxseed went from May to a July future basis on a 3c. spread. Actual basis, however, was steady as crushers bid 3c. a bushel under the July contract price on No. 1 flaxseed. Late in the week, seed sold around $3.72 per bushel. Demand and offerings were both light. Cash flaxseed bought in the spot cash market totaled only 8 cars and around 1,500 bushels in trucklots. Bookings to-arrive amounted to 7 cars and in excess of 16,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual arrivals of seed for all accounts totaled 53 cars as against 47 cars the preceding week and 46 cars a year ago. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 27 cars, compared to 37 cars in the preceding week and 33 cars a year ago. The upper midwest flaxseed belt was hit by tornado weather the past week—with plenty of moisture in the form of rain, hail and snow. Good progress was reported in seeding operations.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week.	95,200	309,400	34,000	83,300
Since Sept. 1	13,346,800	20,553,300	2,672,750	4,196,300

Mustard Seed—This market was firmer and quotations were lifted ½c. per pound. Demand was more active. Drums were quoted at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Oiticica—Light trading was reported on the basis of 23¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with some sellers asking ¼c. more. Drums were quiet and unchanged at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—The Spanish government has lifted the suspension on export shipments of oil in bulk. Shipments were quoted on the basis of $65 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, which would bring the cost slightly below prevailing prices for oil on spot. Edible oil continued in a firm position. Stocks were scarce with most of the oil held by packers. Prices were well held at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity. Offers were practically nil as sellers favored regular customers. Olive foots were inactive and nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, on spot.

Palm—Business was light and spotty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced

Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1.00 to $1.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Mustardseed, ½c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 7c. per lb.
No. 2, N. C., 7c. per lb.
No. 3, N. C., crude, 7c. per lb.
ref., 4c. to 6c. per lb.
yellow, 3c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, 1c. per lb.
Spermaceti, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, coconut, ref., 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 16, 1952
94.73	94.14	98.82	94.41

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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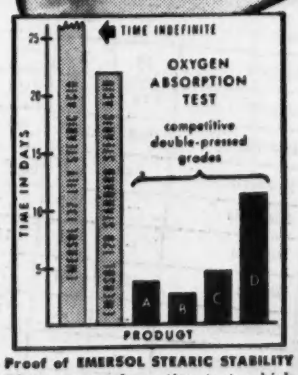

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Prices were unchanged and steady. Drums were quoted at 11.70c. to 14c. per pound, spot, as to quantity. Tankcars were held at 10.70c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Offers of crude for nearby shipment were scarce with bids reported at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Trading was inactive.

Rapeseed—Refined was firmer and quo- pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was quiet.

Soybean—Crude was irregular with tations were lifted to 17¼c. to 17½c. per fluctuations in beans. Business was spotty. Crude was slightly higher early, but slid off to 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur. June and July were nominal at 12¼c. and August, 12c. September was sold at 11½c., same basis. Refined salad was lower at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	3	12.55	12.55	12.25@12.40
July	35	12.43	12.15	12.24@12.30
September	16	7.75	11.45	11.57@11.65
December	14	10.95	10.60	10.84@10.98
March	6	10.90	10.80	10.80@10.95

Total sales, 74 contracts.

Tung—Quiet demand unsettled the market and quotations were off at least ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 28¾c to 29c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower ranging from 30¼c. to 30¾c. per pound, as to quantity. In the South the market was merely nominal at 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Market for oils remained unsettled during the week. Price fluctuations for edible oils were prevalent with uncertainty on the part of buyers. Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 26½c. per pound; No. 3, 25c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 32.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; unbodied, 30.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude, 15c. per pound Corn, crude, 14½c. per pound; refined, 18.40c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 15c. per pound, Valley; 14.75c. per pound, Texas; refined, 18.75c. per pound, California. Linseed, 16.1c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 22c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 26c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12½c. per pound; refined, 15.75c. per pound. Tung, 28¾c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was chiefly from exporters, while demand from domestic users was quiet. Exporters purchased moderate lots of choice white and yellow greases at current prices Market was steady, despite limited trading. Choice white was quoted at 5⅜c per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 3⅜c.; house, 3⅝c. and brown, 3⅛c., same basis.

Lard—Market was steady and slightly higher. Cash lard was quoted at 10.70c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Domestic demand was inactive, while exporters showed more interest for shipment. Export sales of moderate quantities were noted for fancy and extra tallow. Soapers were out of the market. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady. Edible tallow was steadier, following sales at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and 7¼c. asked. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¼c.; special, 4⅛c. and No. 1, 4c. same basis.

Animal Oils

Business was restricted to immediate needs. Greases and tallow oils were unchanged despite lower basic materials. Neatsfoot oil remained steady and unchanged. Oleo oil was firmer and scarce. Drums were lifted to 13c. per pound, carlots, New York delivery. Oleo stearine was quiet and without change.

Fish Oils

Cod—Lack of interest by sellers and buyers resulted in an entirely nominal market. Tanked oil for prompt shipment was nominal at 9c. per pound, drums, ex-dock. Stocks on spot were light and ranged from 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Trading in refined grades was fair, chiefly for immediate delivery. Light pressed oil was quoted at 11c. per pound and alkali refined at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Crude menhaden was unchanged and nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, East coast and Gulf ports. Both domestic and export buyers showed little interest in menhaden for future delivery.

Los Angeles.—Trading was dormant in the local fish oil market last week. Supplies remained light with demand fair to moderate. Tuna oil was unchanged at 6½c. per pound, asked, f.o.b. San Pedro. Production of new crop Alaskan herring oil has been very light. Active inquiry reported with trading unconfirmed at the 8.75c. per pound quotations, f.o.b. Seattle. Menhaden oil quotations remained nominal, 7½c. per pound, Gulf and East Coast.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to take moderate lots of most acids from prompt delivery. Withdrawals against former orders moved in good volume. Market was steady. Red oil and stearic were unchanged, despite the recent decline of basic fats. Vegetable fatty acids also were in steady demand for actual needs. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Business was reported fairly active for nearby delivery. Market was unchanged at government price levels. Forty-one percent meal, hydraulic and expeller process was quoted at $57 per short ton, bulk, f.o.b. Valley area and $59 per ton, Texas-Oklahoma, Arizona-New Mexico and California areas. Discount of $1.50 per ton for solvent meal.

Linseed Meal—Scarcity of meal for May shipment improved the tone of the market and prices advanced 50c. to $1 per ton. Trading was light.

Minneapolis.—A somewhat tighter situation developed in the linseed meal market the past week—at least in nearby and all-May position. There were no offers of extracted meal for May and only limited offerings of expeller meal. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, at $62.50 to $63.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for June and July position, and expeller meal, 32 to 34 percent at $65.50 to $66 a ton on May delivery and at $64.50 to $65 a ton for June-July shipment, bulk. Offers of the extracted meal were nil due to the strike at two major crushing plants in Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	5,580,000	8,760,000
Since Sept. 1	432,820,000	442,160,000

Soybean Meal—Domestic and export was slightly better. Market was firmer at $68 to $68.50 per ton, f.o.b. Decatur, prompt shipment. Trading was restricted to immediate shipment, while interest in futures continued slow. Southern pro-

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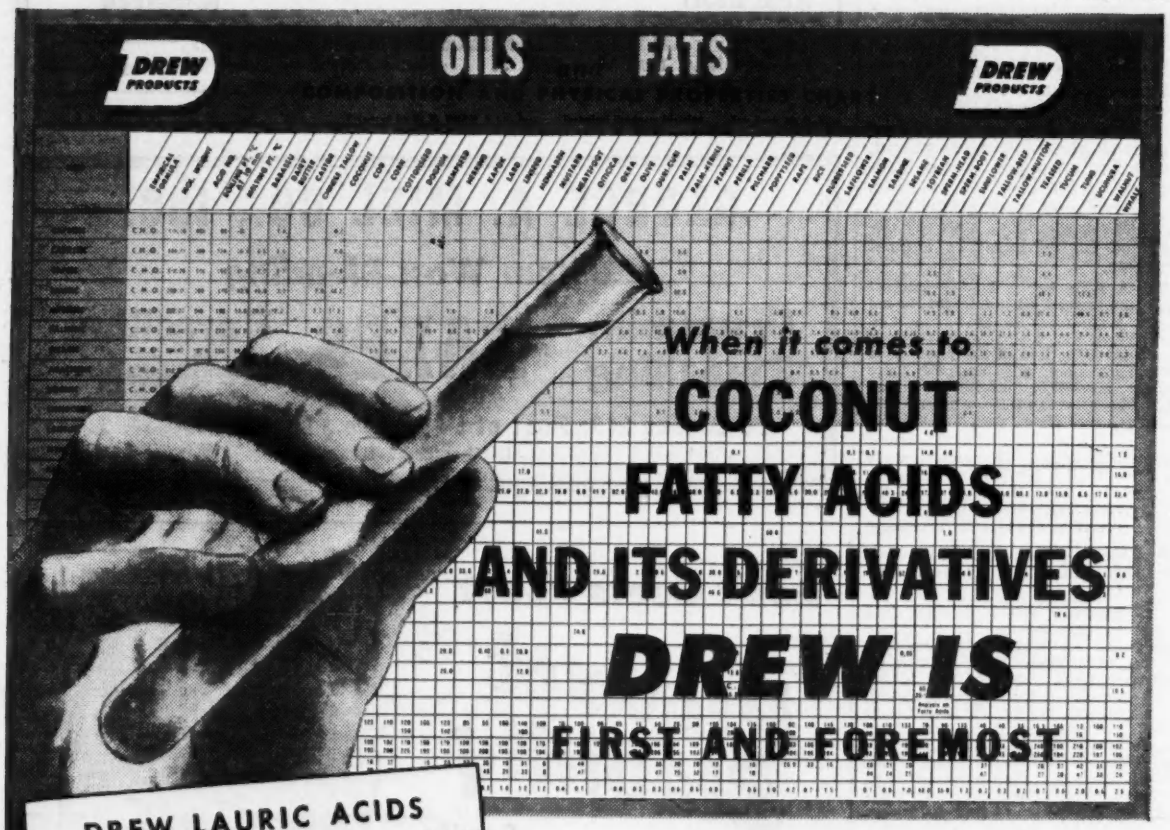

DREW LAURIC ACIDS

APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	AAB %	ABL %	AB %	ABH %	AAAR %
Capric C6	—	—	—	—	—
Caprylic C8	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capric C10	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.0
Lauric C12	90.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	45.0
Myristic C14	2.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	22.0
Palmitic C16	—	8.0	7.0	7.0	11.0
Stearic C18	—	1.0	1.0	6.0	2.5
Oleic C18	2.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	11.0
Linoleic C18	—	—	3.0	—	5.5
Linolenic C18	—	—	—	—	—
APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL DATA	AAB	ABL	AB	ABH	AAAR
FFA	139-144	139-141	126-132	126-132	116-126
TITRE °C	27.0 Min.	26.0 Min.	24-26	23	20.0 Max.
IODINE VALUE	2.0 Max.	5.0 Max.	9-16	3.0 Max.	14-22
ACID VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
SAP. VALUE	277-287	275-281	251-263	251-263	232-253
COLOR	15.0/2.0	20.0/3.0	20.0/3.0	15.0/2.0	35.0/5.0

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duction 44 percent meal was closely held at $72 per ton, bulk, May-June shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand for refined grades was moderate and restricted to prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged for all grades. Crude was steadier, though quotably unchanged. African was quoted at 46c. to 46½c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Chilean 58c. to 59c. per pound, same basis.

Carnauba—Trend of prices continued to move upward, the market advancing 3c. to 7c. per pound, depending upon grade. Sales of No. 3, North country, crude were reported at $1.12 and $1.14 per pound on the spot. No. 3 refined was lifted to $1.14 to $1.16 per pound as some holders were quoting against crude purchased recently at lower levels. No. 1 yellow, was raised to $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, and No. 2, $1.34 to $1.36 per pound, as to quantity. Stocks on spot were scarce for all grades and spot prices have finally reached the cost of shipments from Brazil laid down at New York. Chalky was scarce and nominal at $1.10 per pound. No. 2 North country was moved at $1.15 per pound and a limited quantity was held at $1.16 per pound. Consumers showed more interest in replacements and made purchases at the higher levels.

Japan—This market was firmer and spot stocks were lifted 1c. to 21c. to 23c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Spermaceti—Higher production costs stiffened this market and quotations were raised 2c. per pound. Blocks were quoted at 28c. to 30c. per pound and cakes, 29c. to 31c. per pound, for small lots.

Stabilizers, Thickeners Line Announced by Borden Unit

A new line of sodium-free latex paint stabilizers and thickeners has been developed by the chemical division of the Bordon Co., New York. Called "Cascoloid," the new products help eliminate the effluorescence and frosting which can occur in dark shades of paints, Borden stated.

"Cascoloid" products remain usable for at least one year at room temperature. If frozen, they may be thawed at room temperature and stirred before use without any loss of efficiency, according to the producer. Liquid "Cascoloid" products are ready to use as received or with simple water dilution. Their high thickening power generally allows the use of less stabilizer and provides greater flexibility in paint formulations. They have an alkaline reaction and are compatible with the usual types of synthetic latices, such as butadiene-styrene and pre- and post-plasticized polystyrene, according to Borden.

Snell, Truesdail Become Affiliated in Wax Consulting

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, and Truesdail Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, have announced the affiliation of the two companies in the handling of consulting work on floor waxes and floor products.

The affiliation was brought about, it was reported, to expedite the services rendered to manufacturers of floor waxes and floor finishes on the Pacific coast. Manufacturers will be able to submit samples for testing of slip-resistant properties directly to Truesdail and obtain results within a few days. All the testing will be done under the supervision and auspices of Snell. All reports will be issued under the joint name of Foster D. Snell, Inc.-Truesdail Laboratories, Inc.

Hilton-Davis Appoints Gordon Co. Distributor

Appointment of Gordon Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., as authorized distributor of flushed colors and dry color pigments to the protective coatings industry and allied fields has been announced by Hilton-Davis Chemical Company division of Sterling Drug Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

According to Joseph A. Langner, Hilton-Davis' manager of sales to the paint trade, the Kansas City firm will act as sales representative in western Missouri, Kansas and western Iowa. Distribution of the Hilton-Davis line will be under the personal direction of Kenneth J. Stephany, president, and Henry S. Bunting, vice-president, of Gordon, it was reported.

Warwick Appoints Roger

Warwick Wax Company, a subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, New York, has appointed J. G. Roger Company, 546 South Longwood street, Baltimore, Md., as exclusive distributor for Warwick waxes.

Texas-Grown Flaxseed Put on Market by CCC

The Department of Agriculture last week announced offers to sell at market prices (through the Dallas, Tex., office of the Commodity Credit Corporation) flaxseed which is acquired in Texas by CCC under its 1953-crop flaxseed price support program. This is flaxseed which is acquired through direct purchase by CCC in designated Texas countries under the price support program announced by the department last September.

The flaxseed is being offered for sale for crushing domestically, or for sale for export as flaxseed. CCC expects to have available for sale up to 1,250,000 bushels which may be acquired under the purchase program which expires July 31. To date, CCC has acquired about 35,000 bushels.

Archer-Daniels Adds Rollins

Vernon C. Rollins has joined the San Francisco office of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company as a sales representative. Mr. Rollins is former manager of a chemical-plastics branch sales office in San Francisco.

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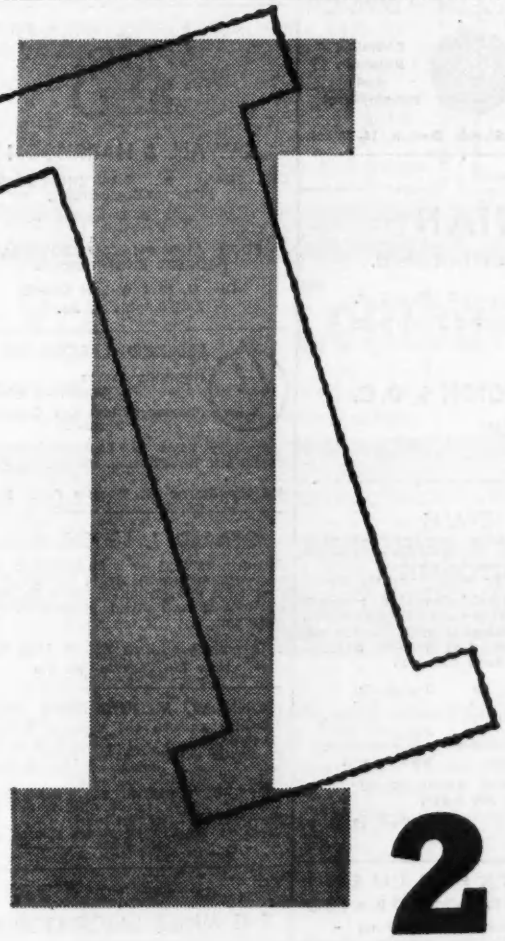
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Color Gardner 1933	2 – 4
Color Gardner 1933 – After H.T. to 500°F.	4 – 7
Unsaponifiable	0.3% – 1.5%
Saponification Value	198 – 202
Acid Value	197 – 201
Iodine Value	135 – 145

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Amer. Polymer Has New Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion

A new water resistant polyvinyl acetate emulsion for adhesives and paints has been announced by American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass. The product, "Polyco 505," provides a unique vehicle for the formulation of paint primers, concrete paints, and water resistant adhesives, the company said.

Soybean Oil Seen Unlikely Spanish Import in '53 or '54

Neither soybean oil nor any other vegetable oil is likely to be imported into Spain in either 1953 or 1954 unless olive oil is exported, which at present appears unlikely, according to Paul E. Quintus, head of the fats and oils division, international commodities branch, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Now that harvesting and crushing of the 1952 olive oil crop has been completed, Mr. Quintus states in an analysis of the Spanish fats and oils situation, both official and trade sources estimate production of oil at even less than forecast some weeks ago of 300,000 short tons, which was not even half the all-time record output of 770,000 tons a year earlier.

Oleo Ban Lifted in Iowa

Gov. William S. Beardsley of Iowa has signed a bill to legalize the sale of colored oleomargarine in that state. The new law will become effective July 4. The action leaves Wisconsin and Minnesota, both big dairy states, as the only states in the Union still opposed to the sale of yellow margarine.

Pratt & Lambert Subsidiary Elects L. Neumann President

Waggener Paint Company, Kansas Ctiy, Mo., subsidiary of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., has elected L. E. Neumann president and treasurer. L. M. Meidinger has been elected vice-president. Mr. Neumann, with Pratt & Lambert since 1925, was named auditor of the Kansas City unit in 1932, became a director of that company two years later, and, in 1948, was made secretary-treasurer Mr. Meidinger, with Pratt & Lambert since 1930, had been sales manager and a director of Waggener Paint since 1948.

Chemical Process Offers Data

Chemical Process Company, Redwood City, Calif., has published a brochure entitled, "Chempro C-20 Softens Water," (Duolite Data Leaflet No. 24). The publication describes in considerable detail the technical aspects of the most common use made of an ion-exchange resin produced from styrene monomer. Copies are available on request to the company at 901 Spring street, Box 829, Redwood City.

Trade Briefs

Stein, Hall & Co., has received the City of New York certificate of business merit.

F. Chilton Collins, president of F. P. Collins Paint Company, has been elected to the board of directors of the Syracuse, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce.

M. F. Forster, of Keystone Paint & Varnish Corporation, has been elected to a two-year term on the board of the New York Credit & Financial Management Association.

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2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.
4—Buffalo Atmo. dbl. drum Dryers, 32"x72", 32"x90", 42"x120".
1—Williams 5 roll High Side Mill.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5'x6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
3—B&J Rotary Cutters—1—#2, 1 #1, 15 H.P.; 1—anti-friction bearings 3 H.P.
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank
1—Retap Testing Screen.
4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'.
36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.
17—S/S Vert. & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

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1—7'6" x 125' Rotary Kilns; 1—8' x 135' Allis Chalmers.
2—3'x50' Rotary Direct Heat Dryers or Coolers.
4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers—Class XF4—54" x 25', one Class XF 5' x 40'. Also three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40'; 6' x 60'; 7' x 70'.
6—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers: #207-10 (2'7"x10'), #310-16, #503-10, #604-20, two #604-24.
2—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 1—5' x 6'; 6' x 8', 800 gals. each.
4—Traylor Tube Mills, silex-lined, 4' x 13', 4'6" x 18'6", 5' x 22' and 5' x 20'.
4—Devine #28 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", each with condenser & pump.
1—400 gal. Nickel jack., closed Kettle, with condenser and pump.

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2—Day size 82 Roball Sifters, m.d., 40"x120" screens; 1—Rotex, 20"x48".
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1—Patterson Fdry 500 gal. Steel jack., agitated Closed Kettle.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 6' x 6' acid proof, 8' x 12', 11'6" x 14', 11'6" x 18'.
5—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, Plate and Frame, 27, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
1—Davenport #3A Dewaterer.
1—Mechanical Cooker, 5' x 16'.
1—Shriver 30" x 30", jacketed, cast iron, Filter Press, 20 chambers, 1".
15—Sperry 18" x 18", C. I., Plate and Frame, Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—20 gal. S. P. jacketed Mixer, double sigma blades, m.d.
6—Dopp c.i., Kettles, 80, 150, 600 gal.
1—A.T. & M. Co. 18" susp. Centrifugal, Steel Basket, bott. disch., unloader.
1—Ross #30 Mammoth 50 gal. change can mixer, m.d.; 1—Day 40 gal., m.d.

1—Patterson Stainless 110 gal. Vacuum Mixer, Sigma Blades.

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• You Buy with Confidence When You Deal with a AAA-1 Rated and Long Established Company •

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT

502-20 LINK-BELT ROTO LOUVRE DRYER
Complete Unit

CENTRIFUGES
24" Bird, type CH, SS.
36"x50" Bird, rubber covered.
40"x60" Bird, rubber covered.
40" Fletcher, type 304 SS.
40" Tolhurst, perforated.

DRYERS—MISC
4 stage Conveyor Dryer, 43' cc.
30"x8' Stokes, Model 59AB, vacuum, rotary.
5'x6', Blaw-Knox, Drum, atmospheric.
24"x28' Proctor & Schwartz Conveyor.

FILTERS
8'x12' Feinc, rotary, vacuum.
8'x10' & 11'6"x18', Oliver.
No. 12 Sweetland, 32 leaves, Monel screen.
36" Shriver, C.I., 36 chambers.

HYDRATORS—ROTARY
5'6"x22' Buffalo (2).

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
7'x160'x⅜" (2).
7'x120'x⅜".
7'x60'x⅜".
310-16 Roto-Louvre.
604-24 Sta. Steel Roto-Louvre.
5'6"x25'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'6"x40'x⅜" Traylor.
6'x35' Louisville Steam Tube, complete.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
5740 sq. ft. chrome-moly tubes.
1035 sq. ft. Braun, 4 pass.
1024 sq. ft., 8 pass.
3640 sq. ft., 2 pass., Admiralty tubes (NEW).
400 sq. ft., 2 pass., Admiralty tubes (NEW).

STORAGE TANKS
1350 gal. vert. 78"x3'3"x½" ASME.
4100 gal. 5'x28'x¼".
6000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" vert. ALUMINUM.
6500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS, 76"x28'.
8500 gal. 8'x23'x5/16" vert. (NEW).
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" (NEW).
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" (NEW).
135,000 gal. 30'x26' w/coils.
(We have facilities for building of new tanks. Send us your inquiries.)

PRESSURE VESSELS
1050 gal. 4'x12'x½" 106 PSI.
1200 gal. 42"x16'x5/16" ASME 125 PSI.
1250 gal. 4'x14' 106 PSI.
1650 gal. 66"x11'x⅜" jktd., glass-lined 150 PSI
8200 gal. 8'x23'x2" 390 PSI (4).
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" ASME 150 PSI.
30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME 50 PSI.

MISCELLANEOUS
AUTOCLAVE—2000 gal., jkt. & int. 200 PSI.
REBOILER—2200 sq. ft. 84" x 16' x ⅜", 960—11/16" tubes, 40 PSI.
CONDENSER—Surface, 1035 sq. ft. Braun.
CONVEYOR — Belt, 18" troughing, 100' cc. rubber covered.
CONVEYOR — Screw, 16" SS, 16" pitch 15' long.
CRUSHER—Two roll, 14"x16" spiked rolls.
DIGESTER—Jktd. 3900 gal. ASME U69, 75 PSI.
ELEVATORS—Bucket, 10' to 50' centers, 5"x5" to 15"x12" buckets.
KOMBINATOR—SS, Flowmaster K200 & motor.

Phone or Write for complete descriptions, prints and prices. Ask for our current catalog.
• Send us your surplus equipment lists •

Heat and Power Co., Inc.

70 PINE STREET | HANOVER 2-4890 | NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Machinery & Equipment Merchants

Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!
Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

1—Raymond 3-roll High Side Mill, complete.
1—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17—59" x 78" shelves.
4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20, 8, 6 and 4—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30" x 8', 3' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt steel 3'10" x 14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½' x 50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12, 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" C.I. Filter Press P&F, 42 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Green 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Sharples P16 Monel Pressuritite Super Centrifuges.

CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—Hersey 4' x 26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Hersey 3' x 26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Mixer, dispersion blades.
4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes 882 and 82 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—Jaffray 5' x 9' Monel indirect vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Eimco 4' x 5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Still with glass-lined condensers and receivers.
2—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double Arm, Jacketed Vacuum Mixers.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10' x 50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Heat Exchanger, Stainless Steel, 225 square feet.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

BE BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK 51, N. Y.
Telephone: ATwater 9-5700 • Cable Address: N. Y.

BRILL FILLS THE BILL! Write, wire or phone us for complete information

JUST PURCHASED

1—A.T.&M. 48" dia. Susp. Centrifugal, St. St., Perfor.
1—Stainless Steel Tank, 16,000 gal., Horiz.
1—Mikro Pulverizer, #2-DH.
1—N. J. Pony Semi-Aut. Labeler.
4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns, 6' dia. x 30' high, 20 plates, Type 347 St. St.
2—650 ton Hydraulic Presses, 27" x 27", 18" dia. rams.
2—Stokes RD-3 rotary 15-punch pellet presses.
1—Shriver 36" C. I. Filter Press, 20 chamber, closed dely.
2—St. St. Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers, 14 & 236 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak Atm. Double Drum Dryer, 24" x 36".
1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L.
140—Stainless Steel Flanged Gate Valves, 1", 1½", 2" & 3".
6000 ft. Stainless Steel tubing, T304, 16 ga., 1½" & 2" OD, 6' lengths.

CHEMICAL PLANT

2—St.St.Jkd. Agit. Tanks, 450 gal.
3—St. St. Vacuum Tanks, 260 gal.
6—St. St. Tanks, 15, 100, 150, 200 gal.
1—St. St. Exchanger, 23 sq. ft.
1—St. St. Column 8" D x 26' H.
3—Adams St. St. Filters.
3—Worthite Pumps.
2—Shriver St. St. Diaphragm Pumps.
2—International #5 St. St. Disc Filters.

PLANT LIQUIDATIONS

AT MARION, IND. (Patrick Henry Brewery): 40 welded steel tanks from 3500 gal. to 12,500 gal. sizes; 10 x 10 82-ton Ammonia Compressor; 4000 gal. Vertical steel cooker Jacketed and Agitated; Sperry 24" cast iron Filter Press, 16 chambers, closed delivery; many other items.

AT NORFOLK, VA. 13 Horizontal welded steel tanks Lastiglas lined, 15,200 gal. cap.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.
7—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.
35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.
50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 gal.
4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.
3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.
6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 236, 190, 40, 14 & 8½ sq. ft.
1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.
6—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-DH, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.
2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.
1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.
4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.
2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.
1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

STAINLESS STEEL CODED VESSELS, SPIRAL MIXERS, TANKS, ETC., FABRICATED TO YOUR ORDER. SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES.

SPECIALS

2—S.S. Condensers 370 Sq. Ft.
2—Sweetland #7 & #12 Filters.
2—Filter Presses, 18" Alum. 24" C.I.
5—Wd. P&F Filter Presses 18"-24"-42".
3—Stainless Steel 48" Centrifuges M.D.
1—Bird 12" Cent. Steel, Sus. XP Motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Sus. Cent.
3—Vac. Shelf Dryers 6 to 13 Shelves.
2—Drum Dryers 36"x84" & 32"x90".
9—Stainless Kettles & Tanks to 5700 gals.
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36".
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks to 20,000 Gals.
1—Pf. 350 Gal. G.L. Still.
1—S.S. 36" Evaporator.
2—Erie City Economic Boilers, 200 H.P.
1—Pf. 500 Gal. Glass lined Jack. Kettle—New.
1—Pf. 250 Gal. closed Glass Lined Kettle.

Send for Bulletin A-31 for complete listings. We buy your surplus.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

SPECIAL

5'x15' Rotary Kiln, Brick Lined, Complete.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers, Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
1—5,000 gal. horiz. steel welded Tank.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5', Motor Driven.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

QUICK ACTION FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE NEEDS

COMPLETE PILOT RESIN PLANT
consisting of S/S Reactor, Dowtherm Boiler, Receiver, Condenser, Pumps, and S/S Piping.

FROM OUR LATEST LISTING

FILTER—Sparkler, Steel, Model 18D12.
FILTERS—Sparkler, S/S, Models 14S7 & 33D17.
FILTERS—Sweetland #12, Bronze Leaves.
REACTOR—25 Gal. S/S, Jktd. & Agtd.
REACTOR—Steel, 42"x42", Jktd. & Agtd.
REACTORS—Steel, 48x48, Direct Fired.
DRYER—Devine Vacuum Shelf, 20 Shelves.
DRYER—Spray S/S, 6'x9' & 7'x8'6".
MIXERS—Day & W&P, 15-30-50 Gal. Dbl. arms.
KETTLES—S/S jktd.—30-40-75 Gals.
DRYERS—2 Louisville, 6'x50', complete.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES FOR NEW EQUIPMENT STEEL & STAINLESS MIXERS, KETTLES & TANKS TO YOUR OWN SPECIFICATIONS.

WE BUY COMPLETE PLANTS OR SINGLE UNITS
LIST YOUR SURPLUS EQUIPMENT WITH US
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YOU CAN BANK ON

EQUIPMENT CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

KETTLE—Nickel, 50 gal., jacketed.
CONDENSERS—30" x 6' w/568 brass tubes—¾"x6'—660 sq. ft.
FILTER PRESSES—24", 30", 36", 42"; some wash/some closed.
DRYER—Monel, Rotary, 48" x 32'.
HAMMER MILLS—Wms LGI, Reg. #1, GA 30 w/motors.
FILTERS—Rubber, Sparkler, 18D4 and Oliver 8x8 rotary vac.
PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. sizes, New Jars, 30x33, 6'x8'.
PULVERIZER—Raymond Imp., #47.
SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Selectro 18x48, double.
JAW CRUSHERS — 8½x14½, 9x15, 11x26, 18x36.
MIXERS—Stokes, 13 gal., L.B., 16 cu. ft.
PUMPS—Viking, 4", Quimby 2½" rubber centrifugal.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 14"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH and ISI.
3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" and 16x40".
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft. jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaporite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur construction.
Vacuum Pans: 36" Henszey, 25-gal. Stokes.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Distilling Unit: Pfaudler 300 gal., complete.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x48" Robinson, Rotex.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

EQUIPMENT

for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—Oliver Lead Filter, 8' x 8'.

2—Oliver Steel Filters, 5'3" x 6'.

1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter.

1—Sperry Aluminum 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 35 chambers, 3" frames.

2—Sperry Cast Iron 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, closed delivery, 30 chambers.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 24" x 24", closed delivery, 23 chambers.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

2—A. T. & M. Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuges, 48" Baskets.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

2—Fletcher Whirlwind Centrifuges, 40" & 48" Bronze Baskets.

6—Sharples Stainless Steel Model 16 Y Super Centrifuges.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 150 gals. cap.

1—Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 300 gals. cap.

2—Patterson Steel Turbine Mixers, 1200 gals. with 3 HP Explosion Proof Drives.

2—Mikro Pulverizers, #2-TH & #3-TH.

1—Buffalo Steel Pressure Tank, 10,000 gals., 125 PSI, ASME.

1—Rubber Lined Tank, 4,500 gals. cap.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

FMC

GOOD USED AND REBUILT EQUIPMENT WILL "PAN OUT" FOR YOU TOO!

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x13"; 3000 PSI; Agitated.
3259G5—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.
R4-302—Horizntal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated.
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks.
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door.
R4-226—Hi Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks; pump, receiver.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305—Horizntal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x6'; quick open doors.
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'4"x 12'; with 7½ HP motor.
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonator S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6".

KETTLES

3348—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100± always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40±.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x46"; 2 way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3673 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Gusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x40".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Dopplov Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator.
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'.
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter.
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor.
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'.
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2800 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125PSI internal.
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated.
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated.
2755—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3546—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x6¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
3166—J. H. Day 20 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; cored masticator arms; 5 HP.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M23-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 48" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x26"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 93"x44".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix-Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.

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3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; moterized.
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer; 15"x24".
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
M10-202—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 7½ HP motor.
M10-102—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor.
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP.
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP.
M10-200—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model No. 00 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP.
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled.
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor.
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
M10-188—Jay Bee Shredder Model HM requires 100 HP motor.
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor.
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor.
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attritor requires 250 H.P. motor.
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour.
3447—Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crusher No. 10; 16"x16"; requires 15 HP.
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors.
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2579—Devine Surface Condenser and Receiver; 160 sq. ft.
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P9-151—Louisville Dewatering Press in Stainless Steel.
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M14-26—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
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M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32'x 36"; 2 HP motor.
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AIC Maps Chemical Gains

—Continued from page 7

peutic agents is needful because of their profound effects upon both the pathogenic and nonpathogenic bacterial flora that constitute the bacterial milieu in which man lives, Dr. William P. Boger, medical director of the Sharp & Dohme division of Merck & Co., told the group. No single agent is lethal to all micro-organisms and, accordingly, the suppressive effect of an antibiotic permits the overgrowth of the organisms not affected. This statement can be interpreted to mean that nature abhors a vacuum at the bacterial level as much as in other spheres of natural phenomena, Dr. Boger said. As a result, he pointed out, there are "new diseases" that come as a direct consequence of the therapeutic application of the presently available antibiotics.

Hobson on TB Therapy

The chronic and destructive nature of pulmonary tuberculosis limits the results which can be expected from the most ideal antimicrobial thereapy, Dr. Lawrence B. Hobson, associate medical director of the E. R. Squibb division of Mathieson Chemical Company, stated in an address on "Present Status of the Therapy of Tuberculosis." It also complicates the interpretation of clinical results with various antimicrobial agents, while the more acute miliary and meningeal tuberculosis offer an experimental tool but represent a comparatively small portion of the problem of tuberculosis, Dr. Hobson said. With the existing antituberculous agents there are two difficulties clinically. Toxicity has limited the dosage of certain drugs. The appearance of tubercle bacilli resistant to the antituberculous agents has been an even greater drawback. These two difficulties influence greatly the development of new antituberculous agents, Dr. Hobson pointed out.

R. M. Adams, of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, speaking on "Recent Advances in Fluorochemicals," told the gathering that fluorochemicals are just emerging from their industrial infancy. There is promise of robust growth, he added. In addition to being used as refrigerants, propellants, and chemically resistant plastics, fluorochemicals are now being developed as instrument fluids, heat transfer media, surfactants, elastomers, fire extinguishing agents, dielectrics and related products.

Soil Conditioners Market Survey

Richard M. Lawrence, senior market analyst for the general development department of Monsanto Chemical Company, spoke on "Mapping the Markets for Soil Conditioners." He suggested three general approaches for mapping such markets:—1. Determine the commercial advantage of the product such as greater returns to truck farmers and greenhouse operators, since better emergence of seedlings and earlier-to-market crops are major advantages; 2, determine the prospective displacement of related products, such as peat moss and other mulching agents, and 3, study special interests such as those of the home gardener, represented by 8,000,000 upper income families who spend nearly $500,000,000 annually on this hobby.

Speaking on "Polyethylene," Roger Williams, jr., president of Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., said that while the material is currently selling at 44 cents per pound, the future price has been estimated as low as 35 cents. If that drop occurs, polyethylene will be the lowest priced thermoplastic on a volume basis. Major markets currently, and the percentage of the output they consume, are film and coatings 35 percent; pipe and squeeze bottles 10 percent; electrical (Army field wire and TV lead-in wire are examples) 40 percent, and all other uses 15 percent. The greatest increases are expected in the film and coating and pipe and bottle fields, Mr. Williams stated.

Titanium Outlook

S. F. Radtke, of the pigments department of E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., speaking on "Titanium," pointed out that since duPont first offered titanium commercially in 1948, the total industrial production of the metal increased to 1,100 short tons in 1952, with a forecast production of 22,000 tons annually by 1955. The most serious problem facing the industry is the development of a sound commercial process which will permit low cost production of the metal in sponge and fabricated forms. Other metallurgical problems exist, he said, but the benefits to be gained from successful exploitation of the metal justify the effort and the risk.

Paint Industry Voices

—Continued from page 3

post World War II period must be similarly disregarded because of the lag in obtaining sufficient imports from China, which continued for only five years before an embargo was placed on imports of tung nuts and tung oil from China," Mr. Boland said.

"The past two years, 1951 and 1952, must also be disregarded as being unrepresentative because of the known fact that the total domestic production and imports constituted only 40 to 50 percent of the historical total consumption, and failed to meet the reduced demands of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, which reductions were imposed because of inadequate supplies and the necessity for technical adaptation of other oils in the manufacture and production of the products of the industry," Mr. Boland went on.

Pointing out that tung oil has not sold at or below the support price established by the Department of Agriculture during the past two years, Mr. Boland's brief went on to say, "We further submit that this situation will continue into the immediately foreseeable future. We believe that the assurance of adequate supplies at a rasonable price will permit the paint, varnish and lacquer industry to gradually return to its normal consumption which in normal times, i.e., pre-war, constituted between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds a year."

Imports Called Necessary

The brief continued: "We submit that any stabilization of the domestic tung nut and tung oil industry must recognize that imports of these articles are necessary until supplies are assured to adequately meet requirements for the ingredients of the formulations of their customers. We further submit that any stabilization of the domestic industry necessarily requires imports in order to encourage a wider utilization of tung oil in the manufacture and processing of products which use this oil. Finally, we believe that any program designed to limit these sources available by import and thereby cause a shortage and a resulting disparity in price relationships, will bring about further and permanent replacements of tung oil by other oils, attractive competitively and useable technically. This occurrence, if forced upon the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, will bring chaos and ultimate economic stagnation to the domestic tung nut and tung oil industry.

"We therefore respectfully request that the commission recommend to the President the continuance of the existing import controls on flaxseed and linseed oil and no further extension of existing import restrictions on tung nuts and tung oil," the statement concluded.

Oriental Oils Ass'n Objects

Opposition to establishment of import restrictions on tung oil was registered with the commission on behalf of the Oriental Oils Association by John B. Gordon, secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fat Industries. The opposition of the association, Mr. Gordon stated, is based upon the follnwing reasons:—

(1) Imports of tung oil from abroad cannot be held responsible for the decline in prices of the 1952 domestic production of tung oil to the vicinity of support levels.

(2) The prospect of an adequate supply of tung oil is of primary importance in assuring its use by factory consumers in preference to substitutes.

(3) The placing of limitations on imports will reduce the available supply below the needs of the US factory consumers.

(4) The quantities available to US consumers from foreign sources are not sufficient to justify import restrictions.

(5) The reduction of available supplies below domestic needs will not benefit domestic tung oil.

(6) Establishment of import restrictions under section 22 are apt to foster the placing of domestic tung oil under the support price program.

(7) The establishment of import restrictions will impair the ability of the importers and dealers to render the useful service which they perform in merchandising both imported and domestic tung oil.

The Department of Agriculture has also proposed the leveling of a 25 percent ad valorem duty on peanut oil imports and a limit on peanut imports of 50 percent of the 1935-39 average. (OPD, 5/11/53).

FDA Set to Enforce

—Continued from page 3

ately the use of this product in bread and rolls. The company adopted this policy as soon as it learned of the action of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Isaac Fogg, chairman of the board of Atlas, stated, "We believe that evaluations now under way will confirm our faith in the safety and integrity of our products, and we are hopeful that in due course, the FDA will permit 'Myrj 45' to resume its useful place in bread."

Glyco issued the following statement: "The use of polyoxyethylene stearate to improve palatability and other properties in standard white bread is no longer permitted by the federal 'bread standards' in interstate commerce. Monoglycerides are permissable for use in accordance with the bread standards. Many bakers have used them for years and they and others are now using them. The monoglycerides are made from edible fats or oils and pure glycerine. Our company developed a special grade, 'Aldo 40' in their research laboratories a number of years ago and has been shipping it on a tonnage basis from Willamsport, Pa., to the leading bakers. Some change in formulation and usage is necessary in changing over from the 'polys' to the monoglycerides. Such data is available from the technical service department of the Glyco Products Company, Inc."

Resins Data Offered

An eight-page booklet on "Aritemp" resins has just been released by R. S. Aries & Associates, 400 Madison avenue, New York 17. These resins were developed in answer to the need for commercial material which could withstand the temperature range demanded by practical subminiaturization technics. The booklet describes the nature of the resins, their various properties, applications and methods of use. Copies are available upon request.

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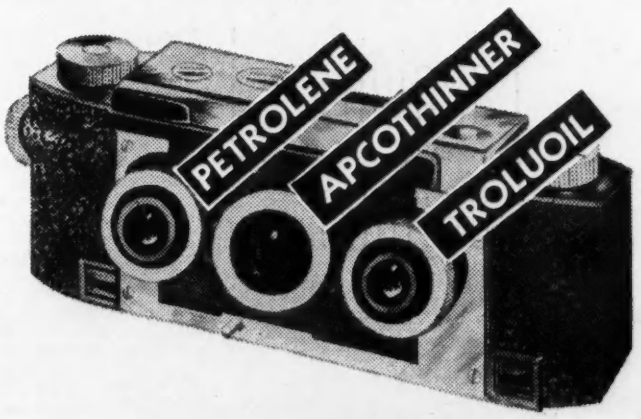

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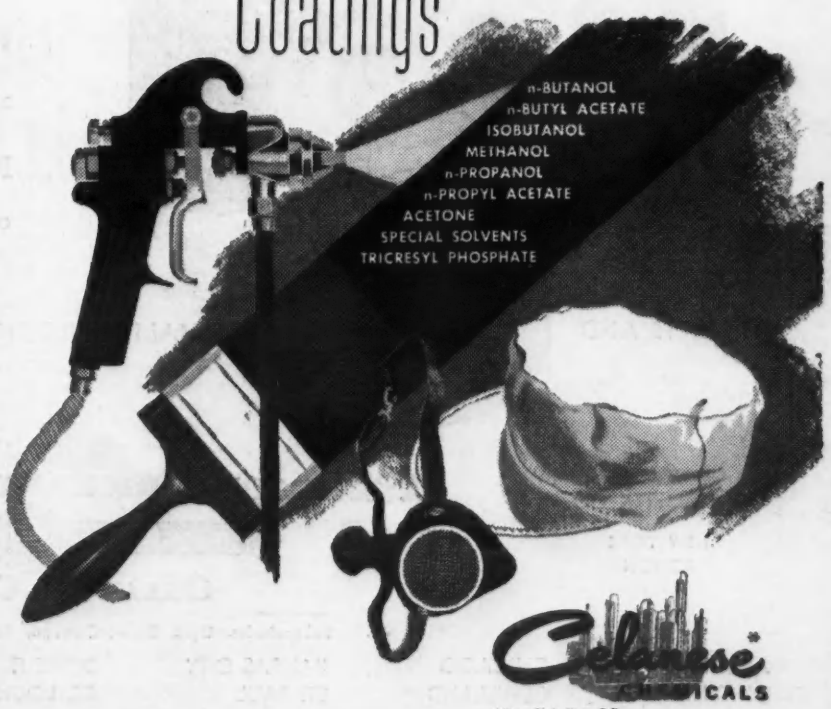

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